

FBI**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS*****Asia & Pacific***

Vol IV No 249

29 December 1986

JAPAN

Immediate, Total Soviet Withdrawal From DRA Urged	C 1
Government Releases Nakasone's European Itinerary	C 1
Finance Ministry Releases 1987 Draft Budget	C 1
Onahama Chosen for Port Call by Soviet Boats	C 3

NORTH KOREA

WPK Central Committee Holds Plenary Session	D 1
Eighth Supreme People's Assembly Opens	D 5
Kim Reelected President	D 5
Power Industry Commission Issues Dam White Paper	D 6
Further Lausanne Talks on Olympics Demanded	D 11
[NODONG SINMUN 26 Dec]	

SOUTH KOREA

DJP, NKDP, KNP Agree to Meeting by 10 Jan	E 1
NKDP Call for Direct Elections Unaltered	E 1
[THE KOREA HERALD 26 Dec]	
NKDP 'Political Turbulence' Draws to an End	E 2
[THE KOREA HERALD 27 Dec]	
No Tae-u on Interparty Meetings, NKDP's Demands	E 4
[THE KOREA HERALD 27 Dec]	

CAMBODIA

KPRP Political Bureau Holds Meeting 23 Dec	H 1
VONADK Reports Attack on Hotel in Siem Reap	H 2
VONADK Reports Attacks on Siem Reap, Phnom Penh	H 2

LAOS

PRC Foreign Ministry Delegation Ends Visit	I 1
Kaysone Phomvihan Returns From CPV Congress	I 1
PASASON Hails Success of Sixth CPV Congress	I 2
Phoun Sipaseut Greets Cambodian Counterpart	I 3

THAILAND

Liu Shuqing Interviewed on Talks in Laos	J 1
[XIN ZHONG YUAN RIBAO 26 Dec]	
Assures No Aid to Rebels	J 2
[THE NATION 26 Dec]	
Government Reportedly Arranging PRC-India Meeting	J 3
[MATICHON 27 Dec]	

VIETNAM

Further Reportage on National Assembly Session	K 1
Communique No 1 Issued	K 3
Vo Van Kiet Economic Report	K 3
AFP Cites Economic Report	K 5
25 Dec Session Detailed	K 6
26 Dec Session Outlined	K 6
Communique No 2 Issued	K 7
Communique No 3 Issued	K 7
Communique on Closing Session	K 8
Van Tien Dung Inspects Army Frontline Units	K 8
Composition of New CC, Political Bureau Noted	K 8
Pham Hung Speaks at Sixth Party Congress	K 9
[NHAN DAN 17 Dec]	
Overseas Vietnamese Patriotism Viewed	K 14
Pham Van Dong Receives Soviet Economic Group	K 15
CPSU Politburo To Strengthen Cooperation	K 15
KPL Cited on PRC's Liu Shuqing Visit to Laos	K 16
Defense Ministry Reception Marks Army Day	K 16

INDONESIA

Suharto, Solarz Discuss Cambodia, PRC	N 1
Mokhtar Comments on SRV Leadership Changes	N 1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Mahathir on Conditions for PAS-UMNO Cooperation	O 1
---	-----

SINGAPORE

Premier's Office Announces Cabinet Reshuffle	O 1
French Minister Supports Sihanouk Proposal	O 2
France on ASEAN Stand on New Caledonia	O 2
[THE STRAITS TIMES 21 Dec]	

PHILIPPINES

Government, Communists Refuse To Change Stands	P 1
Truce Team Cites NPA Cease-Fire Violations [AFP]	P 2
Rebels Object to Ruling [AFP]	P 2
'Red Alert' Denied [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 26 Dec]	P 4
Population Centers Defined	P 5
Ramos Denies Communist Charges on U.S. Support	P 5
Ramos Warns Against Communist Strategies	P 6

IMMEDIATE, TOTAL SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM DRA URGED

OW270041 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 27 KYODO -- Japan called for "an immediate and total withdrawal" of Soviet troops from Afghanistan Saturday, the seventh anniversary of the Soviet invasion of that country. Foreign Ministry spokesman Yoshio Hatano said in a statement that Japan feels it is "most regrettable" that there is no sign of improvement in the Afghan situation caused by the Soviet intervention on December 27, 1979, which Hatano said aroused the indignation and apprehension of international society. The "political independence and nonaligned status of Afghanistan must be restored," he said, "and the right of the Afghan people to self-determination must be respected."

Japan also demands the return of almost five million Afghan refugees, who have been forced to leave their country, Hatano said. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said Japan reaffirms its support for the efforts of the United Nations for an early political solution of the problem and hopes to see "tangible progress" towards the total withdrawal of the Soviet forces in the proximity talks to be resumed next February.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES NAKASONE'S EUROPEAN ITINERARY

OW260457 Tokyo KYODO in English 0448 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 26 KYODO -- The government issued a detailed itinerary Friday of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's trip to Finland, East Germany, Yugoslavia and Poland in January. Nakasone will be the first Japanese prime minister to pay an official visit to the four countries, although former Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira went to Yugoslavia to attend the funeral service for President Josip Broz Tito in 1980. Nakasone will discuss the international situation, including East-West relations, and bilateral relations with leaders of the four countries.

After leaving Tokyo January 10, Nakasone is scheduled to arrive at Helsinki the same day and meet with President Mauno Koivisto on January 11 and his counterpart Kalevi Sorsa on January 12. He will go to East Germany later on January 12 and meet with Communist Party General Secretary Erich Honecker on January 13. The third leg of the trip will take Nakasone to Yugoslavia on January 14 to hold talks with Prime Minister Branko Mikulic, who is also president of the Federal Executive Council. He will meet Sinan Hasani, president of the collective Presidency, January 15.

In Poland, Nakasone will meet with his counterpart Zbigniew Messner on January 15, and First Secretary Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski on January 16. He will leave Warsaw on January 16, returning home on the evening of January 17.

FINANCE MINISTRY RELEASES 1987 DRAFT BUDGET

OW250541 Tokyo KYODO in English 0517 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 25 KYODO -- The Finance Ministry Thursday announced an austere draft budget for fiscal 1987 calling for a cut in net government spending for the fifth consecutive year due to tight fiscal conditions.

But outlays for defense and foreign aid escaped cuts, gaining 4.1 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively, over the current fiscal year -- ending March 31, 1987 -- at the expense of such domestic programs as social welfare, education and public works.

The draft budget, approved at an extraordinary cabinet meeting, set aside outlays of 54,101 billion yen in the general account, up 12 billion yen from the original budget for fiscal 1986. This represented the smallest increase since fiscal 1955 when the budget was slashed by 0.8 percent. The general account is made of three items -- general expenditures or net government spending, debt-servicing expenses and subsidies to local governments.

Reaffirming a policy to rehabilitate the deficit-ridden national finances, the plan provides for net spending totaling 32,583 billion yen, down 801 million yen originally set for fiscal 1986, marking the fifth consecutive year-on-year drop.

The austere budget will be subject to week-long negotiations between the Finance Ministry and other ministries and agencies over possible restoration of cuts made in their original appropriations requests. But the total amount of the budget will remain unchanged as funds set aside for restoration were taken into account in the plan. The government is expected to decide on its budget plan next Tuesday and send it to the Diet (Parliament) early next year.

The ministry also set aside 25.28 trillion yen for the fiscal investment and loan program -- a companion budget financed by postal savings and other government-controlled revenues -- for a 14.1 percent gain over fiscal 1986, the sharpest increase since fiscal 1978.

The budget plan represents efforts of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to adhere to his avowed policy of ending budgetary dependence on deficit-covering bonds by fiscal 1990. The ministry suggested that government bond issues -- national borrowing from financial institutions and individuals -- be reduced by 445 billion yen to 10.5 trillion yen in fiscal 1987, compared with a planned reduction of 734 billion yen in the current year.

The size of the reduction, however, is far below the 1 trillion yen cut believed necessary annually, up to fiscal 1990, to fulfill the government's goal.

The ratio of bond issues to total revenues or dependence of the state finances on borrowing came to 19.4 percent, the first drop below 20 percent since fiscal 1975. The balance of national bonds will thus amount to about 152 trillion at the end of fiscal 1987, compared with an estimated 145 trillion yen at the end of the current fiscal year.

Public works spending, an important budget ingredient with a major pump-priming effect, was set at 6,017 billion yen, down 1.9 percent, the fourth consecutive yearly decline.

Foreign countries, led by the United States, are urging Japan to take reflationalary measures, hoping that the expansion of domestic demand in Japan will increase imports and thus help reduce the country's snowballing trade surplus. Last year, Japan had a 49.7 billion dollar surplus with the U.S. and it is heading toward more than a 70 billion dollar surplus this year.

Finance Ministry Kiichi Miyazawa earlier said that the ministry will maintain at least a 5 percent growth in overall public works to about 14.2 trillion yen using the fiscal investment and loan program, and encouraging local governments and the private sector to increase public works-related projects. Ministry officials said defense and foreign aid, slated for increases in fiscal 1987, were also curbed, mirroring the stringent budget draft.

Defense expenses were allowed to increase 4.1 percent to 3,479 billion yen or 0.993 percent of Japan's estimated Gross National Product (GNP), compared with a 5.1 percent growth proposed by the ministry for fiscal 1986 and fiscal 1985.

Outlays for Official Development Assistance (ODA), a major portion of foreign aid aimed at helping developing countries, were set at 650 billion yen, up 4.5 percent from the original fiscal 1986 budget, the lowest growth since the government started multi-year aid program in 1978. Outlays for social security spending will increase 2.1 percent but the growth was reduced from 2.7 percent for the current fiscal year. Expenses for education and the promotion of scientific research were trimmed by 1.3 percent to 4,783 billion yen.

On the revenue side, the ministry assumed a gain of 1.6 percent in tax revenues, set at 41,194 billion yen, but a drop of 6.8 percent in nontax revenues, set at 2,406 billion yen.

ONAHAMA CHOSEN FOR PORT CALL BY SOVIET BOATS

OW290825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0722 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 29 KYODO -- The government decided Monday to name Onahama, in Fukushima Prefecture, as a port of call for Soviet fishboats this coming year based on a bilateral fishery accord, putting an end to an ongoing dispute over which port would welcome them. In ministerial talks on the issue, the government made the decision to notify the Soviet Union of its choice before yearend as required by the accord, according to government sources. Commenting on the decision, governor of Fukushima Prefecture Isao Matsudaira said Monday, "It is regrettable that the government has unilaterally made this hasty decision." Matsudaira told reporters, however, that from here on, "The prefecture demands the best in aftercare by the government."

The government at first named Shiogama, in Miyagi Prefecture, on the grounds that police could easily handle demonstrations by anti-Soviet rightwingers there due to the small size of the port. However, Miyagi Prefecture and other local bodies opposed the nomination as Shiogama had accepted Soviet boats in 1985.

The government then focused on Onahama, which was the first Japanese port to accept Soviet boats when the agreement was first implemented in 1984.

Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries Minister Mutsuki Kato failed Friday to gain agreement from Matsudaira, who objected to Onahama's choice. The government sources said the fisheries agency, which handles the problem, was negotiating with the Finance Ministry for tens of millions of yen subsidy to Fukushima Prefecture in next year's budget to meet Onahama's costs of hosting the Soviet boats next year.

According to Monday's decision, Onahama will have to accept Soviet fishboats in three periods between February 20 and December 5 next year, the fisheries agency said.

The Soviet Union, which has to open one port to Japanese fishboats in return, has not yet notified its choice to Japan, the agency said.

WPK CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

SK290314 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 28 Dec 86

[Report on the 12th plenary session of the 6th WPK Central Committee held in Pyongyang on 27 December]

[Text] The 12th plenary session of the 6th WPK Central Committee was held on 27 December. The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the plenary session. Members of the Political Bureau Presidium of the WPK Central Committee attended the plenary session. Also, full and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, full and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee, and members of the Central Inspection Committee of the party Central Committee participated in the plenary session. Responsible functionaries of the central and provincial party and administrative economic guidance organs and party secretaries and managers of plants and enterprises attended the plenary session as observers.

The following agenda items were brought for discussion to the plenary session: 1) The planned figures for the Third 7-year National Economic Development Plan for 1987-1993; 2) The national economic development plan for 1987; 3) the bill on the government constitution to be submitted to the First Session of the Eighth SPA; and 4) the organizational problem. Comrade Hong Song-nam made a report on the first and second agenda items. The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, provided an important conclusion to the first and second agenda items.

Discussing the first agenda item, the plenary session unanimously pointed out great pride in the beginning performance of the Third 7-Year Plan, a new prospective plan, in 1987 based on victories which have already been attained in socialist economic construction. The plenary session stressed: Today, our people overflow with firm resolve to attain another brilliant victory by powerfully waging the campaign for an all-out march to realize new prospective objectives in socialist economic construction with resplendent vistas for and firm faith in the future.

The plenary session noted: We have brilliantly fulfilled the Second 7-Year Plan and have smoothly made preparations to mount a new high stage by vigorously waging the struggle to implement the decisions of the sixth party congress while upholding the banner of the chuche idea under the party's leadership, thereby laying a firm foundation to realize new prospective goals for socialist economic construction. We should powerfully stage the struggle to carry out the Third 7-Year Plan based on already attained successes.

The plenary session noted: The Third 7-Year Plan to develop the national economy is a new great blueprint designed to execute the programmatic tasks of socialist economic construction put forth at the sixth party congress.

In connection with our party's guidance for the correct formulation of the new prospective plan, the plenary session noted the following: Our party has put forth the 10 major prospective goals for socialist economic construction laid down by the sixth party congress as strategic goals which should be attained during the Third 7-Year Plan, elucidated basic directions and tasks of economic construction during the period of the new prospective plan, and wisely organized and led our people in the struggle to lay a solid basis for realizing the new grand prospective plan.

Also, our party has helped the party organizations strengthen their guidance so that all sectors of the national economy are able to concentrate efforts on the work of mapping out the Third 7-Year Plan. In addition, it has widely involved the producing masses, scientists and engineers in designing the new prospective plan and has actively mobilized their creative wisdom and talent. The plenary session pointed out: During the Third 7-Year Plan, socialist economic construction should firmly consolidate material and technological foundations for the complete victory of socialism by continuously accelerating the work of the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy.

The plenary session stressed as follows: During the period of the new prospective plan, we should realize the 10 major prospective goals for socialist economic construction, completely solve the problem regarding the food, housing, and clothing of our people, and epochally improve the people's standard of living by developing science and technology to a high degree and by advancing the technological revolution onto a new high stage. When the Third 7-Year Plan is performed, the might of our self-reliant national economy will be matchlessly enhanced, our country will dignifiedly enter the ranks of world-level advanced countries in economic development, and a decisive advance will be effected in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism. Noting that the planned figures of the Third 7-Year Plan, which envisaged the rapid development of all fields of the national economy, are grand prospective goals for socialist construction to mount onto a higher peak of socialism, the plenary session unanimously emphasized that these planned figures brought to the plenary session were correctly compiled in accordance with the direction of economic development indicated by our party. The plenary session endorsed the planned figures of the Third 7-Year Plan for the national economic development, admitting that the figures perfectly conform to the strategic lines of socialist economic construction set forth at the sixth party congress of our party.

The plenary session authorized the State Administration Council to complete the writing of the draft of the Third 7-Year Plan on the basis of the planned figures of the plan and submit it to the Second Session of the Eighth SPA, to be held next year, for deliberation.

Discussing the second agenda items, the plenary session determined the expenditures of the 1987 plan for national economic development and raised tasks and ways to carry it out. Saying that the year 1987 is an important year with great significance in the socialist construction of our country, the plenary session noted: We should vigorously wage the honorable and rewarding struggle to realize the grand prospective goals of the Third 7-Year Plan, beginning next year.

The plenary session pointed out: Central tasks of the 1987 plan for national economic development are to normalize production at a high level in all fields of the national economy by effecting upsurges in the fuel and power industry and the production of steel products, to further improve the people's standard of living by increasing the production of grain and fish and by accelerating the light industrial revolution, and to powerfully conduct the construction of major fronts designed to completely solve the problem regarding the food, housing, and clothing of the people.

The plenary session stressed: The tasks of next year's socialist economic construction fully embody our party's revolutionary policy of successfully realizing the new grand prospective goals for socialist economic construction by giving full play to the might of our self-reliant national economy.

The plenary session noted: The struggle to carry out the 1987 plan is a rewarding struggle to enact an epochal advance in opening a breakthrough for the performance of the Third 7-Year Plan by effecting new great upsurges in all fields of the national economy and in realizing the 10 major prospective goals for socialist economic construction laid down by the sixth party congress.

The plenary session stressed: Only when the mining industry is rapidly developed can the problem concerning raw materials, fuel, and power be smoothly solved, production be normalized at high level in all sectors of the national economy, and the new prospective goals for socialist economic construction be successfully attained. The plenary session then raised important tasks designed to rapidly develop the mining industry. The plenary session also pointed out that coal production must be increased decisively by concentrating the entire party's efforts on the coal front thereby supplying coal mines, among other sectors, with equipment and materials, providing satisfactory working conditions for blind ends in mine galleries, and well carrying out the work of supplying coal miners with daily necessities. The plenary session also pointed out that the production of various minerals must be increased epochally by concentrating efforts on Komdok Mining Complex, the Musan Mining Complex, and other large-scale mines that have abundant deposits and satisfactory conditions for mining and by giving priority to geological survey, digging, and the construction of galleries.

While stressing that rapidly increasing electricity production is an important demand for normalizing production in all sectors and for scoring new upsurges in economic construction, the plenary session pointed out that a vigorous struggle must be waged to rapidly increase electricity production. The plenary session pointed out that power production must be increased by operating all existing power stations to their full capacity and that the capacity for power generation must be increased epochally by accelerating the construction of new power stations to the utmost.

The plenary session pointed out that by continuously concentrating greater efforts on the metal industry, the chucheization of the ferrous metal industry must be realized positively and that the production of iron and steel products must be normalized on a higher level. The plenary session pointed out that we should epochally increase the production of cars, tractors, mining equipment, and various machinery and equipment in the machinery industry and satisfactorily produce and guarantee the supply of equipment necessary in modern plants which are being newly built. The plenary session presented the task of further increasing production in the chemical, building material, and forestry industry sectors.

While stressing the better guarantee of demands for transportation in the people's economy by rapidly developing transportation, the plenary session pointed out that the existing means of transportation must be utilized to the utmost and that more cargo must be transported by thoroughly materializing the three major policies of transportation -- concentrated transportation, containerized transportation, and joint transportation.

While pointing out that upgrading the lives of the people is one of the important tasks for next year, the plenary session presented tasks to epochally improve the people's lives by further developing the light industry, the fisheries industry, and the rural economy. The plenary session pointed out that a turnover must be brought about in the production of the people's consumer goods by normalizing production on a higher level in all light industrial plants and by vigorously carrying out light industrial revolution and that in the fisheries sector the production of fish products must be increased decisively by well preparing for fishing and by positively engaging in battles to catch fish and that the work of processing fish must be strengthened.

The plenary session pointed out that the agricultural production, including grain production, must be further increased by waging a vigorous struggle to thoroughly materialize the chuche-type farming method and to realize the task of carrying out technological revolution in rural areas, a task presented in the thesis on problems facing the socialist rural areas of our country.

While presenting tasks for capital construction, the plenary session pointed out that the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Complex, and other plants which are of significance in completely resolving food, clothing, and housing of the people must be accelerated and that the construction of the Taechon Power Plant and other new power stations, the second-phase construction of the Kim Chaek Steel Complex, the project of expanding the capacity for the production of magnesia clinker in the Tanchon District, reclamation construction, and city construction must be accelerated vigorously.

While stressing the significance of foreign trade in accelerating production and construction and improving the standard of living for the people, the plenary session pointed out that export goals must be attained without fail by increasing the production of export goods in all sectors and units of the people's economy and by positively mobilizing all sources that can help produce export goods.

The plenary session pointed out that land management, city management, and post and telegraphic services must be improved and that services for the people, education, culture, and public health must be further developed.

The plenary session pointed out that to score new upsurges in socialist economic construction, daily, monthly, and quarterly quotas set by the state must be accomplished without fail and every index of the state plan must also be accomplished without fail.

The plenary session pointed out that guiding functionaries in all sectors must possess the complete revolutionary traits of strongly arming themselves with the chuche idea of our party and of unconditionally and thoroughly materializing the party's policy, must carry out well the economic organizational work, and must further improve economic management to highly display the superiority and vitality of complexes. The plenary session also pointed out that a new advance must be made in socialist economic construction by waging a vigorous struggle to create the speed of the '80's, while upholding the banner of three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- in all sectors of the people's economy and by making the masses highly display their revolutionary fervor and their creative positiveness. The plenary session expressed its confidence that all party members and workers will score brilliant victories during the first-year battle to execute the new prospective plan.

The plenary session discussed the third issue on the agenda "the bill on the government constitution to be submitted to the First Session of the Eighth SPA." The plenary session adopted relevant decisions.

The plenary session also dealt with an organizational matter, the fourth issue on the agenda. The plenary session promoted Comrades Yi Kun-mo and Hong Song-nam from candidate membership of the party Central Committee Political Bureau to full membership. It relieved Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Kim Hwan, and Pak Nam-ki of the post of secretaries of the party Central Committee. It elected Comrades Kang Song-san, Yon Hyong-muk, Chon Pyong-ho, and Choe Tae-pok secretaries of the party Central Committee. It elected, on a supplementary basis, Comrades Choe Tae-pok, Han Song-yong, Chi Chang-ik, Kye Hyong-sun, Kim Chung-il, Kim Chol-myong, Kim Pong-yul, Kim Sang-ho, and Kim Yong-chun -- candidate members of the party Central Committee -- to be members.

It also elected, on a supplementary basis, Comrades Yi Pil-song, Choe Pok-yon, Choe Kyong-hoe, and Paek In-chun to be members of the party Central Committee. It elected, on a supplementary basis, Comrades Kim Kyong-pong, Choe Hak-kun, Yi Sok, Pyon-Yong-nip, Kim Tok-hyon, Yi Pyong-nam, Chu Sung-nam, Kim Hyong-muk, Choe Hyon-ki, Kim Chu-ho, Sok Ki-chun, Pak Yong-sik, Kim Kwang-su, Yi Won-kwan, Yi Yun-huk, Kim Chong-uku, and Yi Tong-nim candidate members of the party Central Committee. Comrades Kim Ung-chol and Kim Chun-pil were elected, on a supplementary basis, to be members of the party Central Inspection Committee.

EIGHTH SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OPENS

SK291019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 29 (KCNA) -- The First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened at the Mansudae assembly hall on December 29.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is present at the session.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is present there.

Newly elected deputies are attending the session. Also present are functionaries of party and power bodies, social organizations and administrative and economic organs, generals of the Korean People's Army and men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press.

The session adopted the following agenda of the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK:

1. Election of the president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
2. Election of the state leadership organs of the DPRK.

Kim Reelected President

SK291028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 29 (KCNA) -- The First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK today reelected the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and great guide of our party and our Republic, as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Representing the unanimous will and desire of the entire people, the session reelected him as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and solemnly announced this great historical auspicious event at home and abroad.

This is the greatest glory and happiness of our country and people and a happy event of the whole nation.

At the historical moment of reelecting Comrade Kim Il-song president, all the deputies and attendants at the session burst into the stormy cheers "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim il-song!", overflowing with immense excitement and joy.

His reelection as president is an expression of undisputed trust and boundless reverence of the entire Korean people for him who stood at the head of the Korean revolution in his early years and founded the immortal chuche idea and won the national liberation and the independence of the country by bringing it to a shining realization, has converted (?the) country into a powerful socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-reliant in defence by leading the revolution and construction to victory, guided our party, state and people always along a straight road of victory with his tested leadership and has rendered great services for the international communist movement and the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The attendants were filled with determination to vigorously fight to accomplish the cause of socialism and communism and the historic cause of national reunification under the leadership of the party, holding in high esteem forever the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader of our party, state and people.

POWER INDUSTRY COMMISSION ISSUES DAM WHITE PAPER

SK270036 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 25 Dec 86

[White paper issued by the DPRK Commission of Power Industry read by Commission Vice Chairman Yi Chong-song at a press conference on 25 December at the People's Hall of Culture in Pyongyang -- recorded]

[Text] Today a project for the development of water resources is in full swing around Kumgangsan in our country. As is widely known, our water resources are a great economic asset for the country, and our nation is one of the countries with the most abundant water resources. It is a policy consistently maintained by us to resolve the question of the nation's power and energy by reasonably developing our water resources. Under the far-reaching plan and the personal initiative of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our fundamental principle in developing water resources is to generate as much electricity as possible by building dams to divert the meandering river streams draining into the West Sea in the direction of the area of the East Sea. This principle was applied to already completed power plants. The Taechon Power Station is being built in the same method of diverting river streams, although the point of the head is different.

The Kumgangsan Power Station, being constructed in the central part of our country, cannot be an exception. Areas of Kangwon Province have abundant water resources. The upper reaches of the Pukhan and Imjin Rivers and the Komitanchon drainage basin in Kangwon Province constitute a rain belt where the amount of rainfall is the highest in our country. The average annual rainfall is 1,500 mm, more than twice that of the inland areas in the northern district. As for the topographical description of Kangwon Province, the low-gradient western side of the province, divided by the Taebaek ranges, forms a vast catchment area, whereas the eastern side consists of steep slopes. Therefore, if the river streams flowing to the West Sea are diverted toward the East Sea, a water level of more than several hundred meters high will be formed, thus offering an advantageous condition for generating a great deal of electricity.

The Kumgangsan Power station is such a gigantic power base which will produce electricity by taking advantage of such physiographical conditions. This power station will not only contribute to the economic development of the country as a whole but will also supply a good deal of electricity to Kangwon Province, and to North and South Hwanghae Provinces in the central parts of our country, which will, in turn, open up a wide avenue for establishing new large-scale industrial enterprises in this area during the period of the new perspective plan. Indeed, this is a great nature-remaking project designed to turn for the first time in our era a product of nature, which has been flowing uselessly in and out of the people's interest for several thousand years, into an asset for the prosperity of the nation and the people and to make the best use of this product.

Our people, whether they are in the North or in the South, should take pride in having such a national asset within the country. However, the South Korean puppets are now bandying about spurious words vilifying our construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station, while deporting themselves very unreasonably. They are slanderously labeling our peaceful construction as a special construction and as a means of a flooding operation aimed at southward invasion so as to whip up antagonism and war fever within the nation, and are even going to the length of staging a farce of donation collection to exact money from the people under the pretext of building a so-called counterdam. They even do not hesitate to distort the facts by arbitrarily fabricating the dimensions and economic utility rate of the power station which we have not announced yet.

How can they distort and conceal the truth just with the help of fallacy and fabrication to our great nature-remaking project designed to control and manage water resources in the great expanse of nature in the true sense of the word, which is neither a blueprint drawn up in a secret room nor a secret of a certain modern weapon manufactured in an underground munitions factory? We, the masters of the construction of the power station, are the only truth tellers. No one is in a position to speak about the exact specifications of the power station in our stead or entitled to do so.

Our Kumgangsan Power Station is a hydro-power station, based on diverting river flow, with a total capacity of 810,000 kwh, and will produce much electricity through the comprehensive development of water resources from various rivers and streams in Kangwon Province. The power station will generate electricity by the fall of water from an over 300 meter-high head created from the water of various rivers and streams, including the headwaters of the North Han River, Imjin River, and Komitan stream. The water will be pocketed in different reservoirs and then channeled through several water tunnels to the precipitous Anbyon area on the East sea side, from where the water will fall.

The flow of river streams will zigzag into the power station from reservoir and streams. Thus, the station, using the method of developing zigzag-type water resources, does not keep water resources in one great reservoir. The Kumgangsan Power Station has one generating facility. However, water resources are held in a number of reservoirs and flood-prevention dams on various river and streams. The principle water resources for the Kumgangsan Power Station are four reservoirs -- the Innam and Chongok reservoirs on the upper reaches of the North Han River. Additional sources are seven streams, including the Yongji and Pyongan streams, the tributaries of the Imjin River, and the Namdae stream in Anbyon.

The water resources for the Kumgangsan Power Station can largely be divided into two channels. The first is the North Han River channel and the second is the channel of the Imjin River and the Komitan stream. On the North Han River channel, there are the Innam and Chongok reservoirs, which were formed by the Innam dam, with a height of 121.5 meters, and the Chongok dam, with a height of 118 meters, which are located along the upper reaches of the North Han River. In the Imjin River-Komitan stream channel, there are the Changan reservoir, the dam of which is 115 meters high, on the upper reaches of the Imjin River in the inland of Kangwon Province, and the Naepyeong reservoir, the dam of which is 123 meters high, on the Komitan stream. Thus, the Kumgangsan Power Station has an exquisite water resource system, which consists of four reservoirs and seven river systems.

As for the storage capacity of the four reservoirs of the Kumgangsan Power Station, that of the Innam reservoir is 2,624 million tons and of the Chongok reservoir is 970 million tons, thus along the upper basin of the North Han River capacity totals 3,600 million tons; storage capacity for the Naepyeong reservoir is 510 million tons and for the Changan reservoir is 620 million tons, thus along the upper reaches of the Imjin River and the basin of the Komitan stream capacity totals 1,130 million tons.

This water will flow through different water tunnels to reach the power station. The water of the Innam reservoir will reach the power station by flowing along a water tunnel 455 kilometers long. The water of the Chongok reservoir will not flow into the Innam reservoir but will reach the power station after being linked along the way with a water tunnel that goes through the Innam reservoir and the power station. Water of the Naepyeong and Changan reservoirs will not flow into the Innam reservoir, but will join the water flow from the Innam reservoir in front of the (?regulator) of the power station that comes through a water tunnel 58.2 kilometers long. This is exactly what the water resources consist of for the Kumgangsan Power Station we are building.

Our scientific data presents a striking contrast to the Kumgangsan Power Station described by the South Korean puppets. According to our design, we will build four reservoirs and seven intake dams for the Kumgangsan Power Plant, but the South Korean puppets claim that there is only the Innam reservoir to supply water for the plant. The actual storage capacity of the Innam reservoir faulted by the South Korean puppets will be 2.624 billion tons, but the South Korean charlatans describe it as 20 billion tons. The lies by those who know are far more despicable than those who know nothing.

The South Korean puppets know only too well that such a stupendous amount of water could not be stored in our Innam reservoir, the dam of which is lower and the catchment area of which is less than their own Soyang reservoir, the storage capacity of which is 2.7 billion tons. However their fabrication of 20 billion tons of storage capacity for the Innam reservoir is utterly clumsy and ridiculous. As a matter of fact, if the Innam reservoir is to store as much as 20 billion tons of water, the dam should be over 200 meters high, not 121.5 meters as planned. If that were the case, the Innam Reservoir might inundate the vast populated areas and farmlands not only in Innam-ri in Changdo County, but also in Kimhwa and Hoeyang counties. What on earth would be the need to build a power plant to produce just a few hundred thousand kwh at the risk of such a huge economic loss?

If the Imnam reservoir stored 3 billion tons of water, not to mention 20 billion tons, it would cause great damage to the area of our side. For this reason, we have limited the size of the Imnam reservoir in our design and plan to build the Chongok reservoir on the upper reaches of the North Han River to augment the source of water for the power plant. In this way, we will be sure that the many areas of the upper reaches of the North Han River are preserved and that the vast farmland and billions of tons of coal in these areas are utilized in their original form. It is clear that the 20 billion tons raved about by the South Korean puppets is an artificially produced figure.

Our Kumgangsan Power Plant is also very high in economic effectiveness. The power plant is so designed as to harness a minimal amount of water to produce a maximum amount of electricity according to our own style of civil engineering. Furthermore, the power plant is characteristic of greater economy and higher utility of investment than any other hydroelectric power plant in our country.

The storage utility rate of the Kumgangsan Power Plant is a very high figure. The maximum of water storage in the reservoirs for the power plant reaches 4.724 billion tons, and the maximum effective storage of water is 3.327 billion tons. The storage utility rate of the power plant averages 95 to 96 percent.

The cost-effectiveness of investment in the Kumgangsan Power Plant is secured at 100 percent. The Kumgangsan Power Plant has been so designed as to decide the size of the reservoirs in keeping with the proportion of the water resources in this area and create over 300 meter-high heads, increasing electricity output per cubic meter of water to 0.73 kwh. In terms of electricity output per cubic meter of water, our Kumgangsan Power Plant is three times that of South Korea's Soyanggang Power Plant and five times that of the Hwachon Power Plant. This is undeniable scientific data and a stern reality. However, the South Korean puppets are putting forward the absolutely unreasonable sophistry that the storage utility rate of the Kumgangsan Power Plant is only 10 percent and the cost-effectiveness of investment is 18 percent. Their distortion of the economic effectiveness of our power plant in its technical and investment aspects is nothing but faultfinding to prove that the construction of the power plant is allegedly related to a non-economic purpose, such as the so-called special construction.

Our Kumgangsan Power Plant is certainly perfect in both its security and durability. The dam of the Innam Reservoir on the upper reaches of the North Han River will be built of riprap, its bottom 700 meters wide. This is the structure of a dam rarely seen in hydroelectric power dam projects. We anticipate enormous additional investment in connection with the durability of the construction facilities. The hue and cry of the South Korea puppets about natural damage to the Kumgangsan Power Plant by faulting the construction quality of the power plant does not stand to reason.

All of our power plants have already received sufficient public acknowledgement concerning their security and durability. Furthermore, the security and durability of the Kumgangsan Power Plant, which is to be built with rich, long-accumulated experience and the original civil engineering of our own style, are guaranteed even more firmly. The South Korean puppets need not bother themselves worrying about the security of our Kumgangsan Power Plant. The danger of reservoirs would not rest with our Kumgangsan Power Plant, but with the Louoh Korean reservoirs in the lower reaches of the North Han River or in the Soyang River. In fact, the dam for the South Korean's Hwachon Power Plant was carelessly built by the Japanese imperialists, and the dam for the Soyang River is built of gravel, sand, and soil mixed together, offering a very great danger of flooding.

As the facts show, the construction of our Kumgangsan Power Plant is peaceful construction to meet the urgent demand of the economic development of the country and has nothing to do with a military purpose. The construction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant is neither special in its design nor separately invested in and kept secret. That is why there are no grounds whatsoever that the Kumgangsan Power Plant will pose a threat [wihyop] to the South Korean side. The Imnam Reservoir, which will be closest to the South's side, will not pose a problem, not to mention the Chongok Reservoir, which will be on the far upper reaches of the North Han River. Although the maximum water storage of our Imnam Reservoir would reach 2.6 billion tons at its highest level, the annual average storage is, in fact, only about 1.8 billion tons. It is common sense that this would pose no threat to the South Korean side.

The South Korean puppets are making nonsensical cries about the possible artificial destruction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant Dam. The artificial destruction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant Dam is illogical. According to explosive engineering data, explosive charges of at least several kilograms, on some occasions more than that, are required to destroy a cubic (?meter) of a concrete or sand and stone dam. Therefore, supposing that we destroy the entire section of the Imnam Dam at one time, we would need hundreds of thousands of tons of explosive charges, equivalent to the power of a nuclear bomb. Directly using such an enormous amount of explosive charges, rather than wasting them to blow up the dam, would be hundreds of times more effective in terms of destruction.

The construction of our Kumgangsan Power Plant will pose neither a threat to South Korea nor will it cause any economic damage or loss. The Imnam and Chongok Dams on the upper reaches of the North Han River will make it possible to control the worst cyclic floods, protecting the vast basin of the lower reaches of the North Han River and the Hwachon Power Plant area in South Korea from flooding and providing favorable conditions for its agriculture. According to a preliminary calculation, the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant will lower by more than a meter the water level of the Han River when a flood swells to its highest mark in the Seoul area and thus reduce flood damage along the Han River basin by 70 percent. The construction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant will be beneficial to South Korea, far from doing it any harm.

Before preaching the threat of water, the South Korean puppets should squarely look at us, the people of one and the same stock, and refrain from making a mockery of the South Korean people over water. None of the people in the North and South want to wage a water war between them, nor are there any who pose a water threat or who are threatened by water. The South Korean students and people of all walks of life are now appraising the construction of our Kumgangsan Power Plant properly as work of good-will to provide wealth for the entire nation, denouncing the puppets' deceptive farce of constructing a counter-dam. The counter-dam plan to build on the North Han River basin without any justifiable cause will remain a shameful sign that shows that the puppets' raving about a so-called threat of southward invasion and a water-invasion operation is unfounded.

The South Korean puppets, now on their deathbed, are trying to shift the stage of their anticommunist and anti-DPRK commotion to the construction of our Kumgangsan Power Plant in their desparate attempt to extricate themselves from their serious political crisis. This only serves to reveal their wretchedness. We are convinced that their vile anticommunist machinations will never save them from their crisis of destruction -- today or tomorrow. Even after the South Korean puppets have perished, our Kumgangsan Power Plant will remain forever.

FURTHER LAUSANNE TALKS ON OLYMPICS DEMANDED

SK260359 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 25 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 26 December Commentary: "If Sincere Negotiations Are Made, There will Be a Way"]

[Text] As has been reported, on 22 December, the chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee sent to the president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] a letter calling for the convocation of the fourth joint meeting in Lausanne at the earliest possible date to discuss the problem of cohosting the 24th Olympic Games in North and South Korea. In the letter, he elucidated our principled stand toward the fourth Lausanne joint meeting and the proposal for cohosting the Olympic Games and ways to realize the proposal.

The Lausanne joint meeting among the IOC and representatives from North and South Korea to discuss the problem of cohosting the 24th Olympic Games was held last June. Since then, through exchanging letters and bilateral contacts with the IOC we have demanded that the fourth joint meeting be held at an early date to sincerely discuss the proposal for cohosting the games.

However, the fourth joint meeting has not been held as yet. Consequently, discussions of our proposal for cohosting the 24th Olympic Games in the North and South have faced a state of suspension [chungdan sangtae]. Our current demand that the fourth Lausanne joint meeting be convened at the earliest possible date is another expression of our sincere stand and earnest attitude to rescue the Olympic movement which is facing a crisis. Our proposal for cohosting the Olympic Games is aboveboard and fair, according not only with the ideals of the Olympic movement and the aspirations of the world's progressive people but also with the desire of the Korean people for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification. Our proposal for cohosting the Olympic Games should be realized without fail from the standpoint of creating a favorable atmosphere for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification. Numerous countries and people in the world want this.

We have made all possible efforts to realize the proposal for cohosting the Olympic games in conformity with the expectation and desire of the people of the world and the Korean people. Already in the three rounds of the Lausanne joint meeting, we showed our sincere stand and attitude to realize the proposal for cohosting the Olympic games at any costs.

Properly speaking, in order to cohost the 24th Olympic Games in the North and South, sport events should be held, divided into halves. However, taking the stand of the other party of the talks into consideration, we do not necessarily assert that sport events should be held divided into halves. There is no change in this stand even now. Nevertheless, the other party of the talks has asserted that of the 23 sport events of the Olympic Games, 2 complete sport events [wanjon kyonggi chongmok] and 1 or 2 incomplete sport events [pulwanjon Kyonggi chongmok] can be held in our side. It has also asserted that it will convene the fourth joint meeting only when our side unconditionally accepts this in a written form. This is intended to make the sport events to be held in our side look as if they were accessory events to the sport events to be held in Seoul. Who on earth can accept such an unwarranted assertion which is too much removed from our cohosting proposal?

We cannot but regard such a far-fetched assertion of the other party to the talks as a virtual refusal to our proposal for cohosting the Olympic Games. Our stand is intended to contribute to soundly developing the Olympic movement by realizing the proposal for cohosting the Olympic Games at any cost in conformity with the expectation and demands of the progressive people of the world and thus to create favorable conditions and circumstances for improving relations between the North and South and for promoting the country's peaceful reunification.

A series of conflicting problems which arise in realizing the proposal for cohosting the 24th Olympic Games in the North and South of Korea can be resolved only through sincere and earnest negotiations and discussions. Through the joint meetings which have already been convened on many occasions, a foundation has been provided in the efforts to realize our proposal for cohosting the Olympic Games. Under such conditions, if the three parties sit face to face, continue earnest discussions with sincerity, thus further consolidate agreements, and resolve differences with the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation, a practical fruition [silchonjokin kyolsil] can be produced.

In order to cohost the 24th Olympics, there will be many problems to be resolved along with the problem of increasing the number of sports events to be held in Pyongyang. They are the problems related to the organization and operation of the games, including the name of the games, the composition of the organizing committee, and the problems of opening and closing ceremonies of the games. These problems, too, can be easily resolved if the three parties sit face to face and prudently [sinjung hage] negotiate without any attached conditions.

For one side to put forward demands or conditions which cannot be acceptable to the other side and to force it to accept them, instead of sitting face to face for negotiations, is not a sincere act and does not constitute the stand of realizing the cohosting of the Olympic Games. It is obvious that such a act will result in leading the North and South to antagonism and confrontation and in further aggravating the crisis which has been created in the Olympic movement.

The problem is that the fourth joint meeting should be convened at an early date and that the demands of our side and the other side alike should be earnestly discussed there so that understanding can be narrowed and ways for resolving the present difficulties can be sought. We have already urged the fourth joint meeting to be convened at an early date on many occasions. We have put forward fair and aboveboard overtures in connection with the cohosting of the Olympic Games on many occasions, not just once or twice.

Whether or not the fourth joint meeting is convened at an early date and whether or not the meeting will contribute to resolving problems entirely depend upon with what degree of sincerity and flexibility the other side responds to our proposal. Foreseeing that negotiations will be properly carried out in the future and thus the Olympic Games will be held in Pyongyang, we are now making relevant preparations, including the construction of sports stadiums and facilities in a substantial manner. The other side should respond to our sincerity with sincerity. We will make all possible efforts to realize the cohosting of the Olympic Games in the future, too.

DJP, NKDP, KNP AGREE TO MEETING BY 10 JAN

SK272246 Seoul YONHAP in English 1439 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 27 (YONHAP) -- South Korean political leaders have agreed Saturday to hold a meeting of three major political party heads no later than Jan. 10 to help promote the negotiation of constitutional amendment. Emerging from the meeting, arranged by National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong as a year-end get-together, Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party, announced the leaders also agreed to convene an extraordinary Assembly session early next year to hear the policy statement for the new year from President Chon Tu-hwan. Yi said they consented in principle to normalize the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment, which has been stalled since the end of September, but failed when and how to operate the panel. [as received]

The other two leaders present at the meeting that lasted two and a half hours were No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party. The three leaders also acknowledged the need for the creation of an apparatus to deal with a seven-point proposal for democratic reforms put up by Yi Min-u, a source close to the meeting said. Secretary generals and floor leaders of the three parties will hold separate meetings to discuss ways to implement the proposal early next week.

Reiterating his positive response to Yi's seven-point proposal, No proposed the holding of a party leaders meeting early in January and the convocation of an extraordinary Assembly session, according to the source. The source said No also suggested the normalization of the special panel at an earliest date and, if necessary, the creation of an apparatus to deal with a seven-point proposal for democratic reforms to the holding of a party leaders meeting, continued meetings of party. [as received]

The NKDP president responded affirmatively to No's proposal for the meetings of the key-post holders of their parties and for the convocation of an extraordinary session. Yi Min-u agreed on the need for normalizing the special panel but asserted a favorable atmosphere should precede the normalization.

Earlier Saturday, in a key-post holders meeting, the government party agreed to consider cautiously the revision of the parliamentary election law and pardon and reinstatement of political detainees, which are part of Yi's seven-point proposal.

The NKDP president called for the ruling camp to settle politically the case of Rep. Yu Song-hwan, arrested for his alleged pro-communism remarks in the National Assembly, and the case of Reps. Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong, booked on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

NKDP CALL FOR DIRECT ELECTIONS UNALTERED

SK260100 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, said yesterday that his party's position to push for a direct presidential election "remains unchanged."

He signaled Wednesday his conditional willingness to agree to interparty negotiations over constitutional revision featuring a cabinet government system.

The NKDP leader said, "It is erroneous to interpret the remarks as meaning that our party has reversed its decision and now accepts the cabinet system."

He explained that he made the statements in the belief that an unfortunate situation should be prevented at a time when the nation is facing difficulties.

"The ruling camp should show more genuine desire to achieve democracy. This would help resolve the current difficult situation," he said.

Saying that it will take time for the government to meet the requirement for democratization, he called upon the ruling camp to present a three-to-four- or five-to-six-year blueprint for "democratization."

Elaborating on Wednesday's statements made by the NKDP president, party spokesman Hong Sa-tok said, "A genuine consensus means a consensus of the people's desire for a direct presidential election system cannot be disregarded."

The NKDP leader's statements , he said, are aimed at "pointing to what the ruling DJP should do for another building of a democratic nation."

NKDP 'POLITICAL TURBULENCE' DRAWS TO AN END

SK270226 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Dec 86 p 2

[News analysis by staff reporter Kim Chong-chan]

[Text] A political turbulence in the opposition New Korea Democratic Party is drawing to an end, as the party has confirmed its long-standing policy to urge a presidential system of government based on direct election.

Briefing reporters on yesterday's meeting between NKDP President Yi Min-u and party adviser Kim Yong-sam, a party spokesman said that Yi and Kim agreed the NKDP'S position to push for a direct election "remains unchanged."

The NKDP president set off controversy Wednesday by signaling his conditional willingness to agree to interparty negotiations over constitutional revision featuring a cabinet system of government.

In his meeting with Yi, Kim, one of the two de facto leaders of the NKDP, also agreed to back off from his faction's earlier demand for revamping the party structure.

The faction called for the replacement of party President Yi Min-u with Kim for a "powerful" leadership to meet the situations concerned with the projected constitutional reform.

The Kim Yong-sam group, the largest faction in the NKDP, sought to hold a special national convention early next year to introduce the powerful leadership.

The faction's demand has been met with negative responses from another majority intraparty faction, headed by Kim Tae-chung, as well as party President Yi.

The Kim Tae-chung faction agreed to the need for revamping the party structure, but expressed an unfavorable response to its rival faction's demand for the replacement of Yi.

A spokesman for the faction said the faction's agreement to the need for revamping the party structure does not necessarily mean that Yi should resign.

The faction was said to have called for more participation by dissident figures in the operations of the main opposition NKDP.

Political sources paid keen attention to the Kim Tae-chung faction's position on the issue of introducing a new leadership of Kim Yong-sam.

They recalled the controversy that Kim Tae-chung had created in 1985 by proposing to share the roles as NKDP president and NKDP's presidential candidate with Kim Yong-sam.

Some political analysts construed the proposal as meaning that he intends to run for the president ahead of Kim Yong-sam.

Party President Yi expressed displeasure over the proposed idea of a new leadership.

Asserting that the change in the party would bring about a discord among party members, he stressed that "now is the time for the two Kims, other party members and myself to concentrate on the struggles (for democratization) with the sense of solidarity."

Non-mainstreamers and a reformist group opposed the idea. They demanded that the two Kims stop controlling the party from behind the scenes.

A spokesman for the Kim Yong-sam faction explained that the group's demand for the introduction of the powerful leadership is aimed at "crushing the ruling Democratic Justice Party's scheme to perpetuate its rule."

"What we worry about is that the ruling DJP may push through the National Assembly its own constitutional amendment bill featuring a cabinet government system at an early date," he said.

Political tension arose earlier this month when the ruling DJP showed signs of forwarding its proposal for constitutional revision "before the winter is over."

Kim Yong-sam faction's retreat from its previous call for introducing a new leadership follows party leader Yi's announcement Wednesday of his conditional willingness to discuss the cabinet system.

Yi's remarks drew keen attention because it was the first time that the NKDP leader had hinted at willingness to agree to interparty negotiations over constitutional revision featuring the cabinet system.

Backing off from the party's policy of urging the presidential system based on direct popular voting, Yi told a year-end news conference Wednesday that his party might be willing to negotiate for the cabinet system if seven preconditions for "democratization" were met.

The two Kims made critical remarks about the controversial statement, while non-mainstreamers and some followers of the two "godfathers" of the opposition expressed favorable responses, thus creating another controversy within the NKDP.

The ruling DJP and the main opposition NKDP has been in a bitter confrontation over the form which the next government should take.

Political observers interpreted Kim Yong-sam faction's decision to back off from its previous demand for a leadership change as meaning that Kim does not want the controversy over Yi's remarks to continue any longer.

NO TAE-U ON INTERPARTY MEETINGS, NKDP'S DEMANDS

SK270232 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Dec 86 p 2

[*"Excerpts"* from year-end news conference of No Tae-u, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party, held at party headquarters on 26 December]

[Text] Question: Are you willing to arrange a meeting of top leaders of political parties as was proposed by New Korea Democratic Party President Yi Min-u?

Answer: I believe that what President Yi told a press conference Dec. 24 was accurately covered by the press.

To read between the lines, I assume the NKDP hinted at the possibility that it may negotiate constitutional revision for the cabinet system of government.

If developments dictate the convening of such a meeting, I believe that top party leaders' talks (which would include President Chon Tu-hwan, who is also president of the ruling party) can be held.

Q: How will you deal with Yi's seven-point proposal?

A: In an address to the National Assembly during its regular session, I promised to accept some of opposition demands if they are not against our proposal to introduce the cabinet system.

These include the political neutrality of public officials and the introduction of local autonomy. I also promised to formulate a fair election system.

We will positively consider the seven-point proposal which press reports said President Yi put forward.

Q: What is your response to the opposition's call for the repealing of the Basic Press Act, amnesty for political dissidents and the restoration of their civil rights?

A: We will comply with the opposition's call for negotiations on the proposal.

Q: Will you please elaborate on the revision of election laws?

A: We are preparing it. But the revision of election laws is an important issue, whose resolution we have to negotiate with the opposition.

I cannot disclose it now. It will be disclosed during negotiations. What I can say now is that we are preparing fair election laws which all nations desires. [as published]

Q: When do you expect the Constitution to be revised?

A: I regret that the timing is not fixed yet. We cannot delay it again and again. It would be good to begin negotiations as soon as possible.

I believe that negotiations on constitutional revision should become the basis for negotiations on the revision of election, National Assembly and government organization laws.

Q: Do you think it is necessary to create a separate body to negotiate on the seven-point proposal?

A: That can be negotiated at the Special Constitution Revision Committee, at a meeting of party secretaries general or floor leaders, or at a separate body.

Q: Do the negotiations over amnesty and restoration of civil rights involve Kim Tae-chung?

A: The problem is not solely a political one. It also involves judicial considerations, while at the same time requires a resolve or tolerance of the head of state. The matter should be considered in accordance with legal proceedings and the attitudes of the people concerned. We (the DJP) are willing to negotiate over the issue with the opposition on a selective basis.

Q: They say Kim Sang-hye is among the list considered for restoration of civil rights.

A: Please understand that I cannot but give you a broad answer.

Q: Did you change the standard for the amnesty and restorations, and the Basic Press Act?

A: No. It is rather that you can concede or back off in negotiations skills. [sentence as published]

Q: Can you reveal the future political schedules leading to 1988?

A: The sooner the political schedule, the better. The revision of the Constitution is nothing but a start. Considering the mountains of work to be accomplished in connection with the revision, you can guess how fast the things need to be done.

Q: What are you going to do with the special constitutional panel if the main opposition party stays passive about participating in it?

A: The mood for the normalization of the panel has been made better.

Q: Do you have any special considerations of the NKDP president Yi?

A: Yi made the Dec. 24 remarks in the capacity of a president of a political party, not as a plain individual, after converging the opinions of the party, I believe. In a broader sense, his remarks are reflective of the people's opinions. We should refrain from thinking of them in a narrow partisan thought.

Q: Has the DJP made any sincere efforts for realizing the "democratization" as manifested in the keynote speech by the party chairman No in the last regular Assembly?

A: We are making various efforts. It is because we have endeavored for the purpose that we took Yi's proposal in the affirmative.

Q: How about the implementation of the local autonomy system?

A: The issue is pending in the Assembly, and the only thing left is to negotiate the timing of the implementation with the opposition. There's no change in our position to put the system into practice.

Q: What about the national convention of the ruling DJP next year and the nomination of the candidate for a next head of state?

A: It is not late when we think about those matters after the constitutional amendment.

Q: One of the main reasons for blaming the DJP-proposed cabinet government system is that it doesn't clarify relations between the prime minister and party president...

A: The determination of President Chon Tu-hwan to realize a peaceful power transfer is firm. Groundless rumors concerning the matter will harm the spirit of the single-term presidency.

KPRP POLITICAL BUREAU HOLDS MEETING 23 DEC

BK250420 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 24 Dec 86

["Communiqué of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau" -- date not given]

[Text] During its meeting held on 23 December 1986, the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau listened to the report by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State on the activities of the PRK party-state delegation that he led to attend the Sixth CPV Congress. The Political Bureau highly valued and warmly welcomed the brilliant success of the congress -- an important turning point of the revolutionary feats of the fraternal Vietnamese party and people, thus opening good prospects for the future development of the SRV. The Political Bureau highly valued all the resolutions this congress adopted with a new way of thinking, particularly in economic thinking, work system, organization, and cadre workstyle, thus responding to the nation's requirements and conforming with the trend of the era.

The Political Bureau totally agreed on all the points discussed during the work sessions and meetings held between the KPRP delegation and various foreign delegations. It welcomed and totally agreed on all the points discussed during the summit meeting of the three parties of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos led respectively by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, and Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomihan, which aimed at enhancing the solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation among the three parties and three countries. The Political Bureau agreed with the proposal for convening a summit meeting of the three countries in 1987 with the aim of realizing the above-mentioned goals.

The Political Bureau welcomed and totally agreed with the points raised at the meeting between Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin and Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during which they agreed upon the assessment of the situation and goals to enhance the all-round cooperation between the two parties and two countries -- the PRK and the Soviet Union -- for the cause of peace, progress, and socialism.

On the same occasion, the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau listened to the report by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, on the activities of the high-ranking PRK National Assembly delegation led by himself which had just paid an official friendship visit to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania from 1 to 4 December 1986. The Political Bureau highly valued and warmly welcomed the brilliant success of this visit and regarded this visit as a bridge to open new relations in various other fields between the PRK and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The Political Bureau also welcomed and highly valued all the great achievements scored during the past more than 40 years by the Albanian people under the wise leadership of the Albanian Workers Party, as well as the success of the recent Ninth Albanian Workers Party Congress.

The Political Bureau agreed with and highly valued the outcome of the friendly meetings between Comrade Chea Sim and Comrade Raiz Alia, first secretary of the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee; and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as well as the satisfactorily fruitful outcome of the official talks held between the delegations of the two national assemblies.

The KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau regarded the warm and cordial reception accorded our delegation by the top Albanian party-state leaders as a significant contribution to further strengthening and developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the PRK and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and between the KPRP and the Albanian Workers Party, as an important encouragement to the revolutionary struggle waged by the Cambodian people in rebuilding a new Cambodia, and an active contribution to enhancing the PRK's prestige in the international arena.

VONADK REPORTS ATTACK ON HOTEL IN SIEM REAP

BK280018 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] 1. On the night of 20 December, our National Army's commandos lobbed grenades at the hotel where Soviet and Indian advisers are staying in the center of Siem Reap. Our commandos also lobbed two grenades at the Vietnamese soldiers guarding this hotel, killing three on the spot and causing panic among Soviet and Indian advisers. Vietnamese soldiers in the entire Siem Reap provincial town panicked and fired indiscriminately all night.

2. Also on the night of 20 December, our National Army fired DK-82 guns at the Vietnamese enemy in the Ang Krapoe area, killing three and wounding eight Vietnamese soldiers. Following our grenade attacks against the hotel of Soviet and Indian advisers and the shelling of the Ang Krapoe area of Siem Reap town on 21 December, seven Vietnamese helicopters landed in Siem Reap town and immediately took off.

VONADK REPORTS ATTACKS ON SIEM REAP, PHNOM PENH

BK290016 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 28 Dec 86

[From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Siem Reap battlefield: 1. On 22 December, our National Army fired another three 107-mm rockets into Siem Reap international airport hitting the runway and Vietnamese enemy's living quarters, killing eight and wounding five Vietnamese soldiers. This has caused further panic among the Vietnamese enemies.

2. Also on 22 December, our National Army's commandos exploded mines destroying the generator in Siem Reap town causing a blackout in the entire city. This has caused further panic among the Vietnamese. Siem Reap town is currently in a state of constant alert.

On 22 December, our National Army fired three 107-mm rockets at the Vietnamese enemy's 479th field command in Puok District seat, hitting the Vietnamese who were at a meeting, killing six and wounding two, destroying a warehouse containing war materiel, and causing panic among the Vietnamese soldiers. On 22 December, our National Army's commandos lobbed two grenades at a Vietnamese battalion command post in Prey Nhoar in Puok District, killing four, including a battalion commander and a company commander, and wounding two.

Phnom Penh battlefield: On 21 December, our National Army's commandos lobbed grenades at Vietnamese administrators who were at a meeting in Boeng Trabek, Phnom Penh, killing two and wounding four and causing panic in the capital. [Passage omitted]

PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

BK250951 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] Vientiane, Dec 25 (KPL) -- At the invitation of the Foreign Ministry of the Lao PDR, the delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China led by its deputy foreign minister, Liu Shuqing, paid a visit to the Lao PDR from December 20 to 25, 1986 to hold talks on the normalization of relations between the Lao PDR and the PRC.

The delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Lao PDR led by its first deputy minister, Khamphai Boupha held talks with the PRC's Foreign Ministry delegation. At the talks, both the Lao and Chinese sides reaffirmed their aspirations to restore and normalize the relations between the two countries for the benefits of both Lao and Chinese peoples as well as for the interest of peace and security in Indochina and Southeast Asia. In addition, each side frankly disclosed its principles position and its view of what needs to be done in order to speedily reach the overall said objective. Each side will study the view of each other.

In the morning of December 25, 1986, Liu Shuqing and members of his delegation paid a courtesy visit to Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Lao PDR. During its visit to the Lao PDR, the Foreign Ministry delegation of the PRC visited some economic and cultural sites in Laos.

Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing invited the first deputy foreign minister Khamphai Boupha to lead a delegation of the Foreign Ministry of Laos to visit China in view to further hold talks for the normalization of relations between Laos and China. The first deputy foreign minister of Laos, Khamphai Boupha, gladly accepted the invitation. The time of the visit will be decided through diplomatic channel.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RETURNS FROM CPV CONGRESS

BK261207 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, led the Lao delegation on its return to Vientiane capital this morning after attending the Sixth CPV Congress at the invitation of the CPV Central Committee.

Welcoming Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and his party at Wattai Airport were comrade members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and comrade secretaries of the party Central Committee, namely, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, Comrade Sali Vongkhamso, and Comrade Maichantan Sengmani.

Comrade Vu Tien, SRV charge d'affaires A.I. to Laos, was also on hand to welcome Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and his party.

PASASON HAILS SUCCESS OF SIXTH CPV CONGRESS

BK230845 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Dec 86

[PASASON 19 December editorial: "Wholeheartedly Hail the Success of the Sixth CPV Congress"]

[Text] After energetically working with a sense of unity, unification, and profound proletarian internationalism, on the afternoon of 18 December the Sixth CPV Congress closed with glorious success. Gallantly daring to identify the truth, assess the situation truthfully, speak the truth, and hold aloft the Leninist spirit of self-criticism, the Sixth CPV Congress reviewed the achievements in the cause of socialist construction and national defense over the past 5 years. At the same time, it also identified the remaining weak points and shortcomings in the implementation of the party's guidelines, drew realistic and theoretical lessons, and defined the objectives and tasks of the revolution in the years to come. The congress elected a new CPV Central Committee with outstanding comrade members who are models in using wisdom and maintaining the party's unity and unification.

Responding to the personal wishes of Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee, made on the grounds of old age and poor health, the congress elected Comrade Nguyen Van Linh as general secretary of the CPV.

The success of the CPV congress marks a new revolutionary and scientific development in the new style of thinking, for example thinking about the economy, working methods, and new manpower and organizational changes. It also marks a significant development in continuing the party's leadership and the relations between the party and the masses. It is an important turning point in the history of the revolutionary activities carried out by the party and the basis for strengthening the successes scored and for leading the tasks of socialist construction and national defense to march forward firmly, thereby creating a new posture for the development of socialist Vietnam.

Correctly appreciating the law of nature, revolutionary theory, and reality, the congress fulfilled another stage of the overall economic guidelines adopted at the Fourth and Fifth CPV Congresses by outlining new scientific and realistic guidelines and tasks for the years to come in the early period of the advance toward socialism. The congress pointed out the two strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution -- to complete the building of socialism and to securely defend the country -- that will determine the guidelines, tasks, and objectives for socioeconomic development in the 5-year plan, aimed at continuing and fulfilling socialist transformation and construction. For example, in the immediate future, efforts must be concentrated on implementing foodstuffs and foodgrain production projects and projects to produce essential goods and goods for export, thereby creating new conditions for improving the people's living conditions and for developing the economy.

The congress emphasized the strengthening of the right to collective mastery, the raising of the level of efficiency in the management of government apparatuses in building the party, increasing the party's combat strength, the continued raising of the level of class awareness and the quality of the party's vanguard unit, and changes in thinking, primarily in the economic field, working methods, and the organizing and training of cadres.

The congress also paid attention to the issue of younger leadership and management cadres while ensuring the continuity of party leadership work and unity and unification within the party.

The Sixth CPV Congress continued to pursue the foreign policy of peace and friendship, aimed at strengthening the special relations, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation among the parties, states, and peoples in the three Indochinese states, strengthening solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and lofty socialist internationalism.

The Lao communists and people of all tribes have closely followed the proceedings of this congress and are very elated at its success. We hope the success of this congress will be a great impetus and beacon illuminating the path for the entire Vietnamese party, army, and people to heighten their traditions of revolutionary heroism, taking the cause of socialist construction and national defense to overcome all difficulties and obstacles to march forward and create a new situation for the country. We regard the success of the Sixth CPV Congress as our own because every stage of development of the Vietnamese revolution has always had profound repercussions on our people's revolution and those of the three Indochinese countries and is an important factor ensuring the victory of the struggle for defending peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

The Lao communists and people of all tribes sincerely extend warm congratulations to the new CPV Central Committee and to CPV Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Nguyen Van Linh. We pledge to further strengthen the special relations, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam as well as among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia and with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

We extend our wholehearted salutations and congratulations to the success of the Sixth CPV Congress and hope that the CPV will lead the Vietnamese people to victory in realizing the resolutions of the congress so as to take the cause of the Vietnamese revolution to a new, greater stage of development.

PHOUN SIPASEUT GREETS CAMBODIAN COUNTERPART

BK271347 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 13 Dec 86

[11 December Greetings Message from LPDR Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut to Cambodian Minister of Foreign Affairs Kong Korm]

[Text] On the occasion of your appointment as minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, on behalf of the LPDR Foreign Ministry and in my own name, I am happy to extend warm, fraternal congratulations and best wishes to you.

I am convinced that with your ability and rich experience, and enjoying the trust of the Cambodian party and state, you will actively contribute to the implementation of the party and state's foreign policy for the cause of defending and building the Cambodian fatherland along the socialist path and for the strengthening of the fraternal friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Cambodia as well as among the three parties, states, and peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia for the cause of defending peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

I wish you good health and every success in carrying out your lofty tasks.

LIU SHUQING INTERVIEWED ON TALKS IN LAOS

BK251245 Bangkok XIN ZHONG YUAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 86 p 16

[Excerpt] A 5-member PRC Foreign Ministry delegation led by Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing arrived in Bangkok from Laos at 1410 on 25 December for a 5-day friendly visit to Thailand. The delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport.

The members of the delegation are Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing, Director of the Asian Affairs Department Yang Zhenya, First Secretary of the Asian Affairs Department Guan Dengming, Third Secretary of the General Office of the Foreign Ministry Sun Guoxiang, and Third Secretary of the Asian Affairs Department Zhong Wen.

They were warmly greeted at Don Muang Airport by Deputy Director General of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry Chittrik [Setthabut], PRC Ambassador Zhang Deweい, first secretaries of the PRC Embassy Qi Zhijia and Yan Tingai, other senior officials, and members of the media.

Vice minister Liu Shuqing held a press conference at the airport VIP room to answer questions by Thai, Chinese, and English reporters. His straightforward answers and pleasant manner made a deep impression on the journalists present. Here is what he said:

Question: What are the achievements of your visit to Laos?

Answer: The Lao visit was made at a time when both sides had not contacted each other for several years. It strengthened understanding. Having contact is better than no contact.

Question: You are on a visit to Thailand. What topics are you going to discuss?

Answer: Our country and Thailand are good friends. Although we have no agenda, we can discuss any issue.

Question: During your visit to Laos, what did you discuss on the resumption of Sino-Lao relations?

Answer: Both sides want to improve bilateral relations. The Chinese side offered some opinions on improving relations. The Lao side said that it needs time to consider them. The Lao side did not give any specific views. It only expressed a desire to improve relations. The two sides did not hold any specific discussions on international issues. Laos raised two issues. The first concerned China's support for Lao resistance groups, and the second was with respect to China's relations with Indochina and Vietnam. On the first issue, I told them that there is no question of China supporting the Lao resistance groups. As for the second question, I said that times have changed. In past years Vietnam was a victim of aggression and we supported Vietnam's fight against the aggressors. Now Vietnam is committing aggression against Cambodia. We can only stand with the victim of aggression.

Question: Did you invite Lao delegations to visit China?

Answer: We invited a Lao deputy foreign minister to pay a visit to China at a suitable time. They accepted the invitation in principle.

Question: What is the background of your visit to Laos?

Answer: Both of us want to improve bilateral relations. When Laos extended an invitation for a Chinese vice foreign minister to visit, we accepted it. My visit was the result of that invitation.

Question: Has Laos asked Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia?

Answer: This is a matter between the two of them and we cannot interfere.

Question: Will China and Laos upgrade their diplomatic relations? What are the trade relations like?

Answer: China proposed upgrading diplomatic relations from charge d'affaires to ambassadorial level. Laos accepted the suggestion for further consideration. We did not specifically discuss trade issues.

Question: How about the Sino-Vietnamese issue? Did you discuss this while in Laos?

Answer: During my visit to Laos, we briefly touched on the issue. China opposes the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia. Only when Vietnam withdraws its troops from Cambodia can the problem between China and Vietnam be settled.

Question: What are the prospects for Sino-Lao relations and the exchange of diplomatic officials?

Answer: During a meeting with the Lao foreign minister this morning, we also discussed this matter. Both of us realized that talks can help strengthen understanding, and agreed that we will continue to increase contacts in the future. China has three diplomatic officials in Laos while the Lao side has four in China.

In conclusion Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing asked the press to convey the Chinese people's cordial greetings and good wishes to the Thai people. [passage omitted]

Assures No Aid to Rebels

BK260145 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Dec 86 p 5

[Excerpts] China's Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing yesterday denied that Beijing has given support to overseas Laotian resistance groups fighting to topple the communist Laotian Government.

Liu said he gave the assurance to his Laotian counterpart Khamphai Boupha during their talks in Vientiane. He said Khamphai claimed China had provided assistance to Laotians living in exile.

"We have made it clear to Laos that there is no such problem," he said through an interpreter during an interview at Don Muang Airport upon his arrival from Vientiane where he spent five days meeting Laotian officials in a bid to improve the relations between the two countries.

When Dr Arun Phanuphong, an advisor to the prime minister, visited Vientiane last month, Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat also voiced concern over the same issue. Laos alleged that Thailand and China were involved in training Laotian rebels, estimated to number 8,000 and based inside Thai territory. [passage omitted]

The Chinese minister also called on Laotian Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut and an informed source said that Phoun told Liu that his visit was significant and marked the first step to improving the ties of the two countries.

Besides visiting the Nam Ngum Dam in the northeastern part of Vientiane, Liu also met with leaders of Chinese community in Laos, which has about 2,000-3,000 members.

Liu said the discussions were good and both sides were hopeful that the relations will be improved in the future.

A senior Thai Foreign Ministry official told THE NATION that in the future talks China will offer to resume some parts of its aid, which was cut in 1979, to Laos provided that the Chinese-Lao ties have made progress.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila had an informal discussion with Liu last night before a dinner at the Foreign Ministry.

Liu will meet today with M.R. Kasem S. Kasemsi, permanent secretary for foreign affairs. [passage omitted]

The delegation will spend the weekend in Phatthaya and return to Beijing on Tuesday.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY ARRANGING PRC-INDIA MEETING

BK280740 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 27 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] A government source disclosed on Friday that Thailand is acting as middleman to arrange a meeting between PRC Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing and Indian Foreign Minister Narayan Datt Tiwari. Liu is currently in Bangkok for a visit after his visit to Laos, while the Indian foreign minister has just concluded a visit to Thailand and is now on a visit to Burma. The source said the Indian foreign minister will return to Bangkok to meet the PRC vice foreign minister on issues of mutual interest, probably the Indian-PRC border and the Cambodian problem.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

BK241340 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Dec 86

[By station correspondent Kim Cuc]

[Text] The 7th SRV National Assembly opened its 12th Session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi this morning. Before opening, the National Assembly deputies paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum. Attending the opening session were Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; and many other comrade party and state leaders. The diplomatic corps and representatives of various international organizations in Hanoi were also on hand.

At 0830 [0130 GMT] the 12th Session of the 7th National Assembly began its work. [Prolonged applause, followed by playing of the national anthem] Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly read the opening speech:

[Begin recording] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, esteemed Comrade Chairman of the Council of State Truong Chinh, esteemed Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, dear comrade National Assembly deputies:

I affectionately greet the comrade deputies attending the 12th session, the session that concludes the term of the Seventh National Assembly. I warmly welcome the comrades and friends in the diplomatic corps who are attending this opening session of the SRV National Assembly. [applause]

Our National Assembly is holding this session with enthusiasm after the Sixth CPV Congress has achieved fine success. [applause] The resolution of the party congress has brought about a new understanding, new way of thinking, and a new strength. It inspires and leads our people in overcoming the immediate difficulties in continuing to advance steadily to build socialism and defend the fatherland, thereby making worthy contributions to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress throughout the world. The resolution of the party congress will illuminate the activities of our National Assembly.

In this session, the National Assembly will discuss the reports by the Council of Ministers on the status of implementation of the 1986 state plan and state budget, decide on the tasks of the 1987 state plan and state budget, ratify the final account of the 1985 state budget, and pass the draft law on marriage and family. The National Assembly will hear reports on the world situation and on diplomatic activities of our party and state in the last 6 months of 1986. In this session the National Assembly will also issue a statement in response to the appeal by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on taking firm actions to build a new world free from nuclear weapons.

Dear comrade National Assembly deputies, in the light of the resolution of the sixth party congress and with a sense of endeavor to enable the National Assembly, the highest organ of state authority, to fully discharge its responsibilities toward the people in making decisions on major issues of the state and in formulating laws and strengthening the socialist legal system, let the comrade National Assembly deputies bring democracy into play and contribute many constructive and practical opinions, thereby allowing the last session of the seventh National Assembly to achieve fine success. In this belief, may I declare the 12th Session of the 7th National Assembly open. [applause] [end recording]

After the opening speech, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho read a eulogy for the late CPV General Secretary Le Duan. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho said:

[Begin recording] Dear Presidium, National Assembly deputies, comrades, and friends: Today, our National Assembly deputies solemnly turn their thoughts to Comrade General Secretary Le Duan who passed away and left us for good on 10 July 1986 at the age of 79. Our National Assembly, together with the entire party, people, and the Armed Forces were boundlessly grieved at the loss of Comrade Le Duan, an outstanding leader of our party and people, an unyielding combatant of the communist, international workers, and national independence movements.

During his almost 60 years of revolutionary activities carried out in a manner faithful to Marxism-Leninism, the Vietnamese fatherland, and the people's interests, Comrade Le Duan's working life was closely tied to our nation's revolutionary process led by the party. He was one of the outstanding students of esteemed President Ho Chi Minh. He sacrificed his whole life for the cause of national liberation, unification, and leading the nation toward socialism. Comrade Le Duan underwent many ordeals in the revolutionary struggle. He carried out many practical and concrete activities in both South and North Vietnam.

During years of captivity and torture by the enemy, Comrade Le Duan consistently and firmly maintained the revolutionary impetus of a communist. With his status as the CPV General Secretary, Comrade Le Duan greatly contributed to the brilliant victory of the anti-U.S. resistance struggle for national salvation and the cause of socialist construction. He always paid special attention to the tasks of the National Assembly and consistently performed his duty as a National Assembly deputy from the second through the seventh legislatures.

In remembrance of Comrade Le Duan, we are determined to do our best to strengthen unity around the party Central Committee led by General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, strive to successfully carry out resolutions of the Sixth CPV Congress, continue to carry out the sacred testament of great President Ho Chi Minh, strive to overcome numerous difficulties and shortcomings, triumphantly build socialism, firmly defend the Vietnamese socialist fatherland, and strengthen the militant solidarity and the comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other socialist countries, thereby contributing appropriately to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

I solemnly propose that all National Assembly deputies, comrades, and friends observe a moment of silence in memory of Comrade Le Duan. [end recording]

Afterward, Comrade Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, presented to the National Assembly a report on the 1987 socioeconomic development plan.

In the opening session this morning, National Assembly deputies also heard Comrade Tran Quang Huy, chairman of the National Assembly Judiciary Committee, read a report on the draft law on marriage and family; and Comrade Vu Tuan, Minister of Finance, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, read a report on the implementation of the 1986 state budget, the 1987 draft budget, and the final account of the 1985 state budget.

Commmunique No 1 Issued

BK241505 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Commmunique No 1 of the 12th Session of the 7th National Assembly]

[Text] On 24 December 1986, the 7th National Assembly of the SRV began its 12th session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi. Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and many other comrade party and state leaders attended the session. The diplomatic corps and representatives of various international organizations in the capital were also present. After paying tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum, the National Assembly held its opening session. National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho delivered the opening speech and read a eulogy for Comrade General Secretary Le Duan. The National Assembly observed one minute of silence in memory of the late general secretary. The National Assembly chairman directed the session.

The National Assembly heard Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, present on behalf of the Council of Ministers a report on the 1987 socioeconomic development plan; Tran Quang Huy, chairman of the National Assembly Judiciary Committee, present the committee's report on the draft law on marriage and family; and Finance Minister Vu Tuan present on behalf of the Council of Ministers a report on the implementation of the 1986 state budget and the draft state budget for 1987 and a report on the final account of the 1985 state budget.

Vo Van Kiet Economic Report

OW261606 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 26 Dec 86

["Report on Implementation of 1986 Plan for Socioeconomic Development" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 26 -- The current 12th session of the National Assembly of the SRV on Dec. 24 heard a report on the implementation of the 1986 plan for socioeconomic development delivered by Vo Van Kiet, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission. Main points follow:

In agricultural production, annual average rice productivity stood at 2.83 tons per ha compared with 3.04 tons under plan. Food output (in rice equivalent) was 18.5 million tons, up by 0.3 million tons over 1985 but down by 1.5 million tons under plan.

Industrial crops reached 93.3 per cent of the plan in terms of hectarage up by 4.8 per cent over 1985. Short-term industrial plants, however, covered only 88.6 per cent of the plan or equal to 1985. The plan for long-term industrial crops such as rubber, coffee and tea was fulfilled. Output of coffee increased by 25 per cent, and tea by 12 per cent compared with 1985. In livestock-breeding, the number of oxen and cows rose by 7 per cent, up to the target. The number of buffaloes and poultry was higher than the 1985 marks but fell short of target. The number of pigs remained unchanged from 1985.

The value of local industry outputs increased 9.4 per cent in Hanoi, 11 per cent in Haiphong, 15 per cent in Dong Nai Province etc. The value of consumer goods rose 6.3 per cent over 1985. In heavy industry, the plan for some branches like coal mining, steel, tin, electric motors, transformers, pumps, tractors, phosphatous fertilizer etc. was fulfilled. The transport programme was fulfilled for imported goods, but was achieved by only 83 percent on the north-south lines.

On the whole, although many important targets were not attained, there have been marked increases over 1985 in many areas. Gross social product was up by 4.2 percent, national income by 4.3 percent, industrial output value by 5.6 percent and agricultural output value by 1.4 percent.

The 1987 plan calls for bigger efforts to carry out the three major economic programmes, i.e. the food grain and foodstuffs programmes, the consumer goods programme and the export commodities programme. Total food crop acreage is put at nearly 7 million hectare, up 2.8 per cent over 1986, of which the area under subsidiary food crops will expand by 5.9 per cent. Food grains output is expected to total 19.2 million tons (in rice equivalent). Direct investment in agriculture will rise to 28.5 per cent of the total investment compared to 24.5 per cent in 1986, half of which will be devoted to food grain production.

In 1987, big efforts must be made to increase rapidly to supply enough common consumer goods for the population, first of all those made of raw materials found in the country. The value of consumer goods is expected to increase by ten percent over 1986: nine percent for paper, ten per cent for medicines, 31 percent for sugar, 13 percent for tea, 17 percent for export fruits and vegetables, etc.

Special attention shall be paid to developing small industry and handicraft production through the streamlining of the production force to make better use of the present capabilities especially in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi.

Production of export commodities is a major economic programme which plays a decisive role in the implementation of other socio-economic programmes. The export value in 1987 shall increase by 16.4 percent over 1986. The main commodities for export are agricultural produce and products of light and small industries and handicrafts required by international commitments.

In heavy industry, electric output is targeted at 6.13 billion kwh, up by six percent over 1986 in order to meet 90 percent of the demand. Coal output is put at 6.5 million tons, up by 8.2 percent over last year, cement output is to reach 1.8 million tons, up by 17 percent over 1986.

Oil and gas prospection shall be continued at the southern continental shelf. The installation of the 4th and 5th oil rigs and the assembly of the pipelines must be completed in 1987 while active preparations must be made for the building of the oil refinery. Gas utilization must be expanded in north Vietnam where survey and prospection for oil and gas must also be continued.

AFP Cites Economic Report

BK271120 Hong Kong AFP in English 1055 GMT 27 Dec 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Dec 27 (AFP) -- Vietnam's ailing economy failed to perform to expectations in 1986 and the country faces more problems -- particularly in the energy sector -- in the coming year, a senior government official has warned. Vo Van Kiet, vice-premier and president of the State Planning Commission, said in presenting his report on the economy to the National Assembly here Wednesday that the country's economic situation had been "fraught with difficulties" in 1986 and remained "complex." He said that practically every sector of the economy had failed to perform according to plan, and warned that despite an improvement in the past two years Vietnam would continue to experience coal and electricity shortages in 1987. [passage omitted]

Mr Kiet said 1986's disappointing harvest, not helped by natural disasters, had been exacerbated by bureaucratic inefficiency, which meant notably that peasants went without sufficient supplies of fertilizers and pesticides.

Official figures for industry were just as bleak with the sector growing by only 5.6 percent, less than last year's nine percent and the average of 12 to 15 percent since 1980.

Small industries expanded by only 4.9 percent, half as much as in 1985, and a long way off the 16 percent averaged in the early 1980's. Mr Kiet blamed disappointing results in this sector, which had "major potential," on "shortcomings in the state policy on purchase prices and supplies of raw materials." He added: "The quality of products continues to deteriorate."

Electricity and cement production also failed to come up to expectations but coal output met its target for the first time in several years, the minister said, without giving details. Western experts put the 1986 figure between 5.8 and six million tons. [passage omitted]

Vietnam failed to meet the targets of its ambitious programme to redeploy the work force and population, which was only 55 percent realized.

Internal trade fell: The government was able to buy only 61 percent of agricultural goods bought last year. The state had control of only 30 to 40 percent of the goods produced by small industry, which accounts for two-thirds of total industrial output. The government's share of the retail trade, which covers essential goods, fell by 15 percent in 1986, and "the activities of private traders and speculators could not be reduced," Mr Kiet said.

The budgetary deficit "largely exceeded forecasts," he said, without giving figures. According to official figures the deficit for 1986 was forecast at 12 billion dong (150 million dollars at the official exchange rate), or more than six percent of the gross domestic product.

Mr Kiet did not touch on the inflation rate, which according to Vietnamese and foreign experts was more than 700 percent in 1986, shaking an economy already disrupted by the introduction of new management methods.

The minister revealed that the population growth rate had slowed from 1985's 2.3 percent to 2.2 percent this year.

Vietnam, with some 60 million people, is threatened by overpopulation and campaigns to restrict the birth rate have encountered economic and cultural barriers, but Mr Kiet said a target growth rate of less than two percent had been set for 1987, the aim being to have a rate of 1.7 percent by 1990. [passage omitted]

25 Dec Session Outlined

BK250520 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] According to a report by the Voice of Vietnam radio correspondent, after hearing the report on the 1987 socioeconomic development plan, the report on the draft marriage and family law, the report on the implementation of the 1986 state budget and the draft state budget for 1987, and the report on the final account of the 1985 state budget, today, 25 December, the National Assembly deputies will discuss the above-mentioned issues in groups.

26 Dec Session Reported

BK261100 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] The 12th session of the Vietnamese National Assembly, seventh legislature, continued its work on Friday morning under the auspices of vice chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Xien.

The session heard speeches by Nguyen Dam, acting chairman of the Economic, Planning, and Finance Committee; Hoang Truong Minh, president of the Nationalities Council; Tran Do, chairman of the Committee for Culture and Education; Tran Duc Luong, chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology; Duong Quoc Chinh, chairman of the Medical and Social Affairs Committee; and Le Thanh Dao, chairman of the Committee for Youth, Young Pioneers, and Children.

The session also heard a speech by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on the world situation, and diplomatic activities of our party and state in the last 6 months of 1986.

At the Friday afternoon session, the delegates discussed statements and budget. You will hear excerpts of Vice Chairman of the Council of Minister Vo Van Kiet on the plan for socioeconomic development in Vietnam in 1987 after the news.

Communiqué No 2 Issued**BK261142 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Dec 86****[Communiqué No 2 issued on 26 December by the 12th session of the 7th National Assembly]**

[Text] After the Nationalities Council and the standing committees of the National Assembly met and National Assembly deputies worked in groups, the National Assembly held a plenary session on 26 December 1986 at the conference hall. Vice Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Xien directed the session.

The National Assembly heard Acting Chairman of the National Assembly Economic, Planning, and Budget Committee Nguyen Dang present the committee's report on the state plan and budget; Chairman of the Nationalities Council Hoang Truong Minh present the council's report on some policies and measures for stepping up the training of cadres and workers of ethnic minority origin in implementing the 1987 State Plan and in the coming period; Chairman of the National Assembly Culture and Education Committee Tran Do present the committee's report on the status of the struggle against superstitious beliefs, building a new lifestyle, and the quality of the selection and training of the contingent of cadres; Chairman of the National Assembly Science and Technology Committee Tran Duc Luong present the committee's report on mobilizing all scientific and technological potentials to successfully realize the three major targeted programs in the years ahead; Chairman of the National Assembly Public Health and Social Welfare Committee Duong Quoc Chinh present the committee's people's health and planning demographic development; and Chairman of the National Assembly Committee for Youth, Teenagers, and Children Le Thanh Dao present the committee's report on the issue of youth employment.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Ngyuen Co Thach, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, reported on the world situation and our party and state's foreign affairs activities in the last 6 months of 1986.

Communiqué No 3 Issued**BK271149 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Dec 86****[Communiqué No 3 issued on 27 December by the 12th Session of the 7th National Assembly]**

[Text] After the National Assembly deputies worked in groups, on 27 December the National Assembly held its plenary session at the conference hall. National Assembly Vice Chairman Huynh Cuong directed the session.

The National Assembly heard the following deputies deliver their reports: Nghiem Xuan Yem, deputy from Hanoi capital; Nguyen Xien, deputy from Hanoi capital; Du Hue Lien, deputy from Ho Chi Minh City; Nguyen Thanh Phong, deputy from Dong Thap Province; Phan Tan Tien, deputy from Hau Giang Province; Vu Mi Ke, deputy from Ha Tuyen Province; Nguyen Thanh Quat, deputy from Ha Bac Province; Doan Trieu Nhan, deputy from Dac Lac Province; Tran Suyen, deputy from Phu Khanh Province; Dang Van Tiep, deputy from Dong Nai Province; Tran Quang Dat, deputy from Nghe Tinh Province; and Nguyen Kim, deputy from Hanoi capital.

Communiqué on Closing Session**BK291139 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Dec 86****[Communiqué No 4 of the 12th session of the 7th National Assembly]**

[Text] The 12th session of the 7th National Assembly just issued Communiqué No 4 saying that on 25 [as heard] December, the National Assembly held its plenary session at the conference hall. National Assembly Vice Chairman Phan Anh directed the morning session. The National Assembly heard the following members of the Council of Ministers answer questions by National Assembly deputies on behalf of the Council of Ministers: Hoang Quy, minister and vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; Vu Tuan, minister of finance; Phan Van Tien, acting chairman of the State Price Commission; Dao Thien Thi, minister of labor; Doan Duy Thanh, minister of foreign trade; Hoang Duc Nghi, minister of supply; and Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. In the afternoon, the National Assembly held its closing session. National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho directed the session. The National Assembly adopted:

1. The draft marriage and family law.
2. The resolution on the 1987 socioeconomic development plan.
3. The resolution on the draft state budget for 1987.
4. The resolution ratifying the final account of the 1986 state budget.
5. The statement of the SRV National Assembly in response to the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to national assemblies and nations in the world on its decisive action to build a nuclear-free world.

At 1730 [1030 GMT] National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho delivered a speech concluding the 12th session -- the last session -- of the 7th National Assembly.

VAN TIEN DUNG INSPECTS ARMY FRONTLINE UNITS**BK241550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 23 Dec 86****[From 23 December Hanoi press review]**

[Text] Concerning other current topics, various papers report that on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the VPA, Senior General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defense, visited and inspected air defense and artillery units standing combat ready on the first frontline.

COMPOSITION OF NEW CC, POLITICAL BUREAU NOTED**OW251005 Hanoi VNA in English 0807 GMT 25 Dec 86****["New Party Central Committee: A Big Organizational Success" -- VNA headline]**

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 24 -- The composition of the newly-elected Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam demonstrates the characters of continuity and inheritance and the determination to renovate the party's leadership in accordance with the realities of the Vietnamese revolution.

The new party Central Committee comprises 173 members (124 full members and 49 alternate members), ninety two of whom are re-elected. Their average age is 56.1. 116 members are aged from 40 to 59 (67 percent), 56 others from 60 upward (32.3 percent), and one member below 40. Twenty one members of the new Central Committee were admitted to the party before 1945 (12 percent); 142 in the 1945-65 period (82 percent) and 10 in the 1965-69 period (5.9 percent).

Of the party Central Committee, 75 members have got university or higher academic degrees, accounting for 43.3 percent, and 56 others have graduated from senior high schools (32.3 percent).

The first plenary session of the party Central Committee unanimously elected Nguyen Van Linh general secretary and a 14-member Political Bureau including 13 full members and one alternate member. Of the new Political Bureau, 9 members were re-elected from the fifth congress. The Central Committee unanimously elected a seven-member Control Commission.

At the request of Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and Le Duc Tho, the sixth congress accepted their withdrawal from the candidature to the party Central Committee due to their advanced age and their health condition. It unanimously assigned these three senior party officials a new mission as advisers to the new party Central Committee.

PHAM HUNG SPEAKS AT SIXTH PARTY CONGRESS

BK280945 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Dec 86 pp 5, 7

[Address by Pham Hung, member of CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, concurrently minister of interior, and delegate of the Cuu Long provincial party organization, at the 16 December session of the Sixth CPV Congress: "For the Cause of National Security and Social Order and Safety in the New Situation"]

[Text] The Presidium,
Dear comrade delegates,
Dear guests,

In the spirit of looking squarely at the truth, correctly assessing the truth, and clearly telling the truth, the party Central Committee has presented to the congress very important documents of historical significance.

I fully agree with the contents of those documents.

Comrades,

While concentrating its efforts on the foremost task of building socialism, our party has always attached importance to the task of defending our beloved Vietnamese socialist fatherland.

Our party has clearly determined the basic and long-range enemy of the Vietnamese revolution and the world revolution, and the direct and dangerous enemy of the Vietnamese revolution. These enemies have colluded with each other to wage a multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam and the other countries on the Indochinese peninsula.

[Paragraph continues] They have frenziedly countered our people's socialist construction and nibbled at the territory at our fatherland's northern border in an attempt to keep our country in a state of constant tension and instability. They have incited elements hostile to socialism, carried out sabotage activities, conducted psychological warfare, and stirred up rebellions and subversion in order to annex our country and prepare for a large-scale war of aggression against it when an opportunity presents itself. Their sabotage activities against socialist Vietnam, an independent and sovereign country, threaten national independence, peace, and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia and cause tension in Asia, the Pacific, and the rest of the world.

For this reason, "Ensuring political and social order, and safety is an extremely important task to defeat the enemies' multifaceted war of sabotage. We must resolutely suppress the counterrevolutionaries, promptly smash the attempts of reactionaries of all stripes to rear their heads, prevent and punish sabotage activities of the enemies in all domains, strengthen the law and discipline, and protect social order and the people's safety." (Footnote 1) (Documents of the Fifth National Party Congress of Delegates, Vol 1, Su That publishing house, Hanoi, 1982, p 45)

Under the party's leadership, the people's security forces -- on the strength of the solidarity and combat condition of the People's Army, enjoying the cooperation of all sectors, mass organizations, and localities, and supported and assisted by the large masses of people -- have further frustrated the enemies' multifaceted war of sabotage, destroyed or disbanded a large component of the FULRO [United Front for the Struggle of Oppressed Races] reactionaries in the Central Highlands, and completely wiped out many other reactionary organizations, spies, and scouts. The people's public security forces have continually struggled to suppress those who violate socialist property, hunt down hoodlums and thugs, speculators and smugglers, and other categories of criminals, thereby actively supporting various tasks of the party in socioeconomic transformation and construction, in production, circulation, and distribution, and in protecting the people's peaceful life.

The results of the people's public security forces' efforts during the past few years were that security and national defense were ensured and that progress was made in the maintenance of social order and safety. The mass movement for the protection of national security broadly expanded and gradually developed in depth. Many organs, enterprises, subwards, villages, precincts, and districts have become progressive models in safeguarding public order and security. We should bring into play and continue to multiply these good models more deeply and widely.

However, the combined strength of proletarian dictatorship still has not been fully developed in the task of firmly maintaining security and order in various aspects of socioeconomic activity. We have not yet achieved close coordination among various sectors and echelons nor launched a vigorous and continuous all-people movement to counter more effectively the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, especially economic and ideological sabotage. The struggle against violations of the laboring people's right to collective mastery and of socialist property, as well as against negativism and corruption in our internal ranks, still has not been carried out vigorously with decisive and effective measures. Socioeconomic management, which is now in the process of improvement, is still full of loopholes. Apart from this, a number of our cadres, party members, and people still display a serious lack of vigilance. As a result, the enemy of other criminals have taken advantage of our loopholes and shortcomings to carry out sabotage activities.

Dear comrades,

Our revolution is advancing against a background where the situation in the world as well as in the Asia-Pacific region and Southeast Asia has undergone many changes with both favorable and complex aspects.

We have affirmed repeatedly that under any circumstance, our entire party, people, and armed forces will still unite as one and will still be resolved to devote all our mind and energy to successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

For the cause of national defense, let our entire party, people, and armed forces develop our combined strength and increase our national defense and security capacity to resolutely defeat the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the enemy and actively and successfully cope with all eventualities.

In the first stage of the period of transition to socialism in our country, the struggle to defeat the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the hegemonists in collusion with imperialism is closely linked to the struggle to determine "who will triumph over whom" between the socialist and capitalist paths. Therefore, the tense, decisive, complex, and long-range character of that struggle will increase constantly.

The struggle to determine "who will triumph over whom" between the two paths will take place throughout the period of transition to socialism in our country, especially in its first stage.

While defining the general line and economic line for the period of transition to socialism, our party pointed out that the implementation of these lines is the objective of the class struggle in our country and that the "characteristics of that class struggle are the combination of transformation with construction, politics with the economy, peace with violence, persuasion with compulsion, and educational measures with administrative measures... "in which the task of advancing small-scale production to large-scale socialist production is a long-term and complex undertaking with decisive importance to the complete victory of socialism." (Footnote) (Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the Fourth National Congress of Party Delegates, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi 1977, pages 68-69).

The class struggle and the struggle between the two paths have a comprehensive effect on the economic, political, cultural, and ideological fronts... which shows itself mainly on the economic front and is particularly harsh in the field of circulation and distribution. The manifestations are the struggle between the interests of the entire people and private and partial interests; between democratic centralism and bureaucratic centralism and fragmentary, unorganized, and indisciplined tendencies; between the planning of the economy and the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism; between inventory and inspection and opposition to inventory and inspection; and so forth. Along with the economic front, the struggle on the cultural, ideological, and other fronts is no less difficult and complex.

Along with the struggle against the enemies of the working class, it would be wrong for us to close our eyes to negative phenomena in socioeconomic activities. These phenomena are the scourges of corruption and embezzlement of public property, bribery, coercion of the masses and, especially, the bad practice of establishing contacts with dishonest merchants to steal state-owned goods and materials for speculation and blackmarketeering, thus causing an upheaval in prices and disruption to the market. It is regrettable that these bad practices are being committed by a number of persons who have lost their sense of class in the face of unhealthy temptation and, especially, by politically degenerate and ethically corrupt elements who are still hiding in various party and state organs. The enemy is always seeking to exploit the degenerate and debauched and those greedy for personal gain among our ranks by pushing them onto the criminal path in order to serve its aims of sabotage.

We must firmly grasp the system of dictatorship of the proletariat, bring into full play the laboring people's collective mastery, simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, and be determined to triumph over all the vestiges of capitalism. Only in this way can we build a new regime, new economy, new culture, and new socialist men and, at the same time, firmly maintain political security and public order and safety.

The present tasks of protecting national security and maintaining public order and safety require us to have new theoretical skills in accord with the law on class struggle in our country during the period of transition to socialism -- the struggle of our nation against the expansionist forces, the imperialists, and other international reactionaries.

Defending socialism on a national scale involves not only the need to defend sovereignty and territorial integrity -- without letting the enemy occupy an inch of our fatherland's soil -- but also the need to defend the political system of the socialist regime; to defend the policy lines and organization of the CPV; to defend the unified solidarity bloc of the people of various nationalities; to defend the worker-peasant alliance bloc; to defend the new economy, new culture, and new men; and to defend the pure Marxist-Leninist thoughts now gradually flourishing in our country's revolutionary cause.

Building and defending are two sides of a task. Therefore, defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland must become a part of the process of developing socialist construction in our country. Defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland must become ingrained in the thoughts and actions of every communist party member and of every Vietnamese citizen, whatever their position or field of activity. The spirit of revolutionary vigilance and the sense of defense must be constantly upheld by everyone in his daily work and must be regarded as a matter directly concerning the safety of life, work, labor, and production.

We must maintain constant vigilance against the enemy. They are sabotaging us in various areas without sparing any sectors or any establishments. They are taking advantage of all our negligences -- no matter where they exist -- to sabotage us. Not only have they resorted to overt and blatant tricks but they have also adopted those forms which outwardly look as if they "did not hurt anyone's feelings." In fact, they are very perfidious and dangerous. We must make our internal ranks clean and steadfast, scrupulously comply with the party discipline and the state law and order, strictly enforce all the management regulations and systems, resolutely do away with all negative phenomena, and guard against all negligence without giving the enemy any chance to sabotage us.

The defense task must become a mechanism in the field of management on a national scale, and in each public organ, each enterprise, and each population center and must become a sacred duty and a lofty right of every person. It should be pointed out here that the leader is to be the person who must take the main responsibility for the defense task. He must know that this is not a job beyond his functions.

We must closely coordinate the protection of public organs and enterprises with the maintenance of public order and security in population centers and in the streets, hamlets, and villages. Mass movements for the protection of both internal and external security and order should be initiated to promote security and order in public organs, enterprises, hospitals, schools...safety in the streets, subwards, and villages, and to establish interconnected safe zones and lines even in precincts, districts, provinces, and cities. This will be an extremely strong people's security network which no adversary can infiltrate and sabotage.

We must coordinate the implementation of socioeconomic tasks with efforts to counter enemy sabotage. Production must go hand in hand with protection of production; purification and strengthening of the internal ranks must be closely linked with internal protection and the suppression of negativism; economy must be combined with national defense and security and vice versa.

In the struggle to frustrate the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and to guarantee political security and social order, the great aggregate strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat must be mobilized, the effectiveness of state management must be enhanced, and the working people's right to collective mastery must be brought into play. We must rely on the strength of the people, considering the people as the root and the people's public security forces and the people's army as the activists under the centralized and unified leadership of the party committees from the central to the grass-roots level. The people's public security forces and people's army must be made firm and strong in all respects. They must act in close coordination and stand ready to assist each other in all fields of activity of the struggle against internal enemies and external aggressors.

By striving to achieve success in carrying out these tasks, we will be taking the initiative in preventing and continually attacking the enemies, thus denying them the conditions for realizing their schemes and tricks of sabotage, steadily maintaining political security and social order, and firmly defending the fatherland. In so doing we will make practical contributions to our efforts to achieve success in implementing the socioeconomic tasks and objectives set forth by the party congress.

Comrades,

The resolution of the sixth national party congress of delegates is precisely the program of action of the Vietnam people's public security forces.

Boundless loyalty to the socialist fatherland, absolute submission to the party leadership, close solidarity with the people, scrupulous compliance with the constitution and state law, firm belief in the party's revolutionary cause, close unity around the party Central Committee, staying firm in the struggle against all enemies of socialism, maintaining the steady stand of the working class, showing the Vietnamese people's noble humanitarianism, and being thoroughly imbued with the spirit of proletarian internationalism -- all this constitutes the principled foundation of the activities of all cadres and combatants of the Vietnam people's public security forces.

Keeping in mind the towering meritorious service of venerated and beloved Uncle Ho, all people's public security cadres and combatants must study, be deeply imbued with, and seriously implement his six teachings for the people's public security forces. They must engage in emulation activities to carry out the movement for "revolutionary actions in line with Uncle Ho's teachings and for building people's public security units which are firm and strong in all respects." The people's public security forces must make every effort to overcome shortcomings and weaknesses, be deeply imbued with the spirit of renovation, renovate their way of thinking, be responsive to the situation, renovate organization and cadres, and renovate their activities in order to further raise the quality and effectiveness of their work and fighting, thereby making worthy contributions to successfully implementing the resolution of the sixth national party congress of delegates.

Long live the heroic Vietnamese people!

Long live the heroic CPV!

Great President Ho Chi Minh will live forever in our cause!

All for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness!

OVERSEAS VIETNAMESE LOVE OF HOMELAND VIEWED

OW250959 Hanoi VNA in English 0818 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 24 -- There are at present more than one million overseas Vietnamese living in over 40 countries, according to Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son in his speech at the newly-concluded 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

He said: "The most prominent trait of the Vietnamese community abroad is that they have jealously preserved the national character even though they had to adapt to the conditions of the countries of their residence. A poll conducted at the end of 1985 among the Vietnamese residents in the United States who account for 50 percent of the total number of overseas Vietnamese showed that 92 percent of them had dreamt of Vietnam, 89 percent were proud of being Vietnamese and 88 percent preferred their Vietnamese names to American ones.

"It can be said that a very small number of overseas Vietnamese are anti-national reactionaries while the overwhelming majority are national-minded including a growing number of ardent patriots.

"They have a common aspiration to make frequent visits to the homeland, considering these to be pilgrimages to the ancestral land. Many old people wish to return and die in Vietnam. Some wish to have their ashes sent home after death, and some even made their will to have their ashes sprayed in the Pacific in the hope of being washed to the Vietnamese shore.

"The above-mentioned realities vindicate President Ho Chi Minh's observation several decades ago that "every Vietnamese can become a patriot".

"The history of the patriotic movement of overseas Vietnamese dates back to nearly 70 years ago when Uncle Ho set up the Vietnamese Residents' Association in France in 1918. With this organization he turned a majority of the Vietnamese residents there into a notable force struggling for the nation's interests. This movement has now widely developed in 16 foreign countries.

"In the first war of resistance the Vietnamese living abroad, united in the overseas residents' associations, courageously operated right inside colonialist France in coordination with the resistance at home. A number of intellectuals of the first generation to go to France for study returned to Vietnam to directly take part in the resistance, at the front or in the rear. Many of them became heroes or high-ranking officials of the resistance government.

"In the anti-U.S. resistance, Vietnamese residents in several capitalist countries including the United States, organized successive campaigns to denounce the aggressors, thus setting bright examples of patriotism".

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES SOVIET ECONOMIC GROUP

BK220851 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Text] At the invitation of our government, a Soviet Government economic delegation led by Comrade Gusev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Soviet subcommittee of the USSR-Vietnam Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, has made a stopover in Hanoi on a working tour.

On the morning of 21 December, at the Presidential Palace, Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received and had cordial talks with the Soviet delegation. Attending the reception were Comrades Tran Quynn, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Vietnamese subcommittee of the Vietnam-USSR Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Commission; Dau Ngoc Xuan, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission, and vice chairman of the Vietnamese subcommittee; and Vu Xuan Ang, assistant to the foreign minister. Comrade Vyakotnykh, minister counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Vietnam, was also on hand.

While in Vietnam, the Soviet Government economic delegation paid tribute to the late President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power project and the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant.

CPSU POLITBURO TO STRENGTHEN COOPERATION

OW260715 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 26 -- The various ministries and general departments of the Soviet Union will together with their Vietnamese counterparts work out concrete measures to further the economic as well as scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries.

The decision was taken at a meeting of the Politburo of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (C.P.S.U.) in Moscow on Dec. 25. At the meeting Yegor Ligachev, Politburo member and secretary of the C.P.S.U. C.C. and head of the party delegation to the recent 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, briefed the Politburo on the delegation's work at the congress, his talks with the new general secretary of the C.P.V., Nguyen Van Linh, and other senior Vietnamese party officials, and the results of the congress.

The C.P.S.U. Politburo noted that the 6th Congress of the C.P.V. was an important turning point in the history of the Communist Party of Vietnam. It particularly welcomed the realistic programme of the C.P.V. aimed at further accelerating the race of socio-economic development and creating premises for quicker socialist industrialization of country.

KPL CITED ON PRC'S LIU SHUQING VISIT TO LAOS

OW270721 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 27 -- A delegation of the Chinese Foreign Ministry led by Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing left Vientiane Thursday after a five-day visit to Laos at the invitation of the Lao Foreign Ministry. While in Laos, KPI reports, it held talks with a delegation of the host ministry led by First Deputy Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha.

The Chinese guests paid a courtesy visit to Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs.

The Chinese deputy foreign minister invited the first deputy foreign minister of Laos to visit China and the invitation was accepted.

DEFENSE MINISTRY RECEPTION MARKS ARMY DAY

OW221740 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 22 -- The Ministry of Defence gave a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the 42nd anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army. The guests included military attaches of the embassies of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, other socialist countries, India, Indonesia, and others.

Speaking on this occasion, Sn. Lt. Gen. Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of defence, reviewed the steady growth of the Vietnam People's Army over the past years. He laid emphasis on the building of the V.P.A. into a modern army with a view to meeting the tasks of national construction and defence as well as of internationalist obligation as assigned by the 6th party congress. He thanked the armies of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other socialist countries, and friendly countries for their support and assistance to the Vietnamese Army and people.

The dean of the military attaches, Soviet Col. P.K. Grigorievitch warmly acclaimed the exploits of the Vietnamese Army and people in national liberation and reunification. He condemned imperialism and expansionism, and voiced strong support for the Vietnamese people in their peaceful labour for building socialism and defending the country.

SUHARTO, SOLARZ DISCUSS CAMBODIA, PRC

BK230705 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] At Bina Graha this morning, President Suharto received a courtesy call from U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz, who is currently on a visit to Indonesia. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations and mutual interest between Indonesia and the United States. Solarz told newsmen today that he also discussed the Cambodian issue and Indonesian-PRC relations with President Suharto. President Suharto told him Indonesia wants to see the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia to enable the Cambodian people to determine their own destiny. The president also noted the change of leadership in Hanoi and said the Vietnamese leaders had realized the bad economic situation and needed to change their economic policy.

According to Solarz, regarding the PRC, President Suharto deemed it very important not only for the Chinese Government but also the Communist Party of China to stop interfering in other countries and said China's pledge not to interfere in Indonesia's internal affairs would be indispensable before Indonesia normalizes its relations with China.

MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON SRV LEADERSHIP CHANGES

BK261251 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has expressed the hope that Vietnam will concentrate on economic development following the conclusion of the CPV Congress and the election of its new leaders. Thus, Vietnam will, together with other Southeast Asian countries, chart the future of a peaceful and prosperous Southeast Asia. The Indonesian foreign minister made the remarks during his weekly press conference at the Department of Foreign Affairs in Jakarta this afternoon.

[Begin Mokhtar recording] We hope that the Cambodian issue will be resolved [words indistinct]. As we know, this issue is hampering good relations not only between Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries but also between the Soviet Union and Southeast Asian countries. Accordingly, we appeal to Vietnam to settle this issue because we know that Vietnam is a country which cannot be dictated to. The Vietnamese have very great pride. We hope that this high national pride will in turn mean that they can understand that the Cambodian people also have such national pride. [end recording]

Minister Mokhtar noted that 1986 has been a very good year for Indonesia's policy toward the South Pacific as evidenced by the signing of a treaty of friendship and mutual respect between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. According to Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Papua New Guinea is a corridor for Indonesia to enter the South Pacific.

Answering questions on the current frequent contacts between Indonesia and Taiwan, Minister Mokhtar said this will not affect Indonesia's one China policy.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR ON CONDITIONS FOR PAS-UMNO COOPERATION

BK281255 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Dec 86

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says UMNO [United Malays National Organization] is prepared to cooperate with PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] on condition that PAS adheres to the true teachings of Islam. The prime minister said this in a news conference at the UMNO Complex at the end of a brief visit to the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur. He said if PAS holds firm to the true teachings of the religion, there will not be any problems for cooperation. Asked to elaborate, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, who is UMNO president, said PAS (?should) cease such practices as having two imams at prayers, requiring its people to undergo a second marriage ceremony, and branding UMNO members infidels.

Commenting on PAS Vice President Haji Nakhaie Ahmad's reported expression of confidence that PAS could work with UMNO if both parties entered into the concept of universal Islamic struggle, the prime minister said if PAS returns to the true Islamic teachings, there will be no problems as UMNO upholds these teachings.

SINGAPOREPREMIER'S OFFICE ANNOUNCES CABINET RESHUFFLE

BK291147 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] The Prime Minister's Office has announced changes in the cabinet. From the first of next month, the foreign minister, Mr S. Dhanabalan will also be the minister for national development. Mr Lee Yock Suan, Mr Wong Kan Seng, and Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong [Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's son] will be made full ministers. Mr Lee Yock Suan will be the labor minister. Mr Wong will be the minister for community development and second minister for foreign affairs. He will relinquish his present position of the minister of state for communications and information. Gen Lee will be the minister for trade and industry and second minister for defense services. Mr Yeo Ning Hong, the minister for communications and information will be the second minister for defense, policies.

The Ministry of Defense says Dr Yeo will take charge of review and development of policies which contribute toward the national defense and security. Gen Lee takes responsibility for ensuring the operational readiness and capability of the SAF [Singapore Armed Forces] at all times.

A statement from the Prime Minister's Office adds that Mr Yeo Cheow Tong will be the acting minister for health, while at the same time remaining as the minister of state for foreign affairs. Dr Richard Hu will relinquish his appointment as the health minister. He will continue as the minister for finance. Dr Lee Boon Yang, who is the minister of state for trade and industry, will be transferred to the Ministry of National Development. He will also remain in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Mr Eugene Yap, the senior parliamentary secretary for labor, will be transferred to the Ministry of Trade and Industry while retaining his post as senior parliamentary secretary for environment.

FRENCH MINISTER SUPPORTS SIHANOUK PROPOSAL

BK201504 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] The French Government says it supports the president of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Sihanouk's, peace proposal for Cambodia. This was stated by the French minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Didier Bariani, who described the proposal as a good starting point. He was speaking at a press conference before his departure for home this evening.

Mr Bariani, who is here on a 3-day official visit, called on the first deputy prime minister and the defense minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong, at the Mindef [Ministry of Defense] this morning. He said they discussed a wide range of topics, especially the scientific and technical cooperation between France and Singapore.

FRANCE ON ASEAN STAND ON NEW CALEDONIA

BK221407 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 21 Dec 86 p 18

[Excerpt] Mr Didier Bariani, the visiting French Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said yesterday the future of the French-ruled New Caledonia was an internal matter.

Before leaving Singapore, Mr Bariani stressed at a press conference, that France was concerned over ASEAN's support for the independence movement in the Pacific island group.

He said: "It is France's internal problem. The Caledonians will decide in a referendum their own destiny in the middle of 1987?"

But he observed that Singapore's stand was not one of outright hostility to the French position. Singapore's position was more as a member of ASEAN, he said.

"We have a fair and open dialogue with the Singapore authorities. We have noted no hostility in the position of the Singapore Government, only differences in views about ways of doing things," he said at the press conference in the Meridien Hotel in Orchard Road. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT, COMMUNISTS REFUSE TO CHANGE STANDS

HK270030 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] Very tough negotiations loom in the forthcoming government-communist peace talks on both sides indicate refusal to alter their announced stands. The government yesterday [26 December] warned the National Democratic Front [NDF] that the peace talks could collapse if the rebels insist on demands already considered by the government as non-negotiable. The warning was made by Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno. Benigno said the government and NDF positions are at cross purposes if the communists insist on a non-negotiable agenda.

In issuing the warning to other rebels, Benigno cited as non-negotiable the demands by the NDF for power-sharing with the government, the dismantling of U.S. bases, integration of the communist NPA with the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and, lately, the inclusion of arrested NPA chief Rodolfo Salas in the NDF negotiating panel. Regarding the government stand on the issue of Salas, here's Art Pabellon:

[Begin recording] Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno yesterday said that Rodolfo Salas, captured Communist Party leader, cannot be named as a member of the negotiating panel for the cease-fire talks. In a press interview, Secretary Benigno said that for Salas to be appointed as a member of the negotiating panel would be an act of disregard of the laws of this country. Salas is a leader of the Communist Party, Secretary Benigno explained. He has been arrested and formally charged before the courts of law, and therefore subject to all the laws of the country. And under those conditions he certainly cannot be named to any panel.

On the matter of the NDF proposed agenda, which includes among others the subjects of coalition government, the removal of the U.S. bases, and integration of the rebel forces with the Armed Forces of the Philippines, Benigno said that to insist on such an agenda would make the government enter into dialogue with the deaf. These matters have earlier been classified as non-negotiable. [end recording]

On the other hand, the Communist Party observed its 18th anniversary yesterday with a declaration rejecting President Aquino's peace program and declaring that a people's war is the only solution to the country's problems. The communists rejected the Aquino peace program because it left unchallenged the alleged rule of U.S. imperialism. The rebels also branded the Aquino Government and the proposed new constitution as antinationalist, antipeople, and pro-imperialist.

The communist declaration was read in a rally by 50 armed NPA guerrillas and hundreds of supporters in Orion, Bataan. The rebels also said all U.S. bases must be dismantled to give meaning to the Aquino government's claim for a true democracy.

As the communist rebels rallied in Orion, the military's Task Force Samat also held peace rallies in 10 Bataan towns. Task Force Samat Commander Colonel Vicente Garcia said the rallies have the support of many sectors of the people, and were held to rally the people to democracy, to the Republic, and to the Aquino government.

Meanwhile, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos decried what he said was the apparent lack of interest, control, and good faith of the communists in pursuing the objectives and positions of the cease-fire. Gen Ramos addressed troops in Catbalogan and Calbayog yesterday in the course of his visit to the military units in the field.

Gen Ramos said there is hesitation on the part of the communist leadership to come forward for talks in the countryside for peace with local authorities.

In another development, Gen Ramos said that 29 probable cease-fire violations have already been committed by the rebels since the 60-day truce was declared. Ramos said the latest violation was on Christmas Eve, when an Army trooper, private 1st class (Ruben Gariban), of the 49th infantry battalion was shot and killed by an NPA Sparrow Unit member in Barangay (Catlip), Buenavista, Quezon. Last December 20, a 12-man NPA group held 30 persons who were having a dialogue regarding the cease-fire and the plebiscite inside the newly-built public market in Barangay (Wawa), Orion, Bataan. Earlier, 20 persons were also held at bay by a 3-man NPA guerrilla unit in Barangay (Burbos), Pilara, Bataan.

TRUCE TEAM CITES NPA CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

BK271044 Hong Kong AFP in English 1041 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] Manila, Dec 27 (AFP) -- The presence of armed communist guerrillas at a rally outside a U.S. naval base here was a violation of a ceasefire agreement with the government, the truce monitoring body said here Saturday.

Military officials had filed a formal complaint with the National Ceasefire Committee (NCC) charging that the appearance of some 80 armed communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas at a rally December 11 was a truce violation.

It was the first decision on reported possible violations handed down by the (NCC) [as received] since the 60-day renewable ceasefire took effect December 10.

"The NCC team finds from its ocular inspection, interviews and documents presented to the committee substantial evidence to support a finding that a violation of the ceasefire agreement had been committed," the NCC said.

In a report signed by four members of the five-member team, the NCC said that despite the absence of guidelines to monitor the ceasefire, "there was tacit agreement that there would be no carrying of firearms in cities and town centers."

Sanctions for truce violators have yet been decided, but the NCC asked the National Democratic Front (NDF) coalition, which is representing the communists in the ceasefire talks and talks to find a peaceful settlement to the communist rebellion, "to exert every effort to avoid and prevent similar acts in the future."

NDF leaders could not immediately be reached for comment.

Rebels Object To Ruling

BK271446 Hong Kong AFP in English 1414 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] Manila, Dec 27 (AFP) -- A Philippines rebel alliance objected Saturday to a ruling that armed communist guerillas broke a ceasefire between the government and rebels by attending a rally near a U.S. naval base two weeks ago.

The objection by the National Democratic Front (NDF) came as Armed Forces reported another possible breach of the truce, allegedly involving guerrillas asking farmers for rice.

The National Ceasefire Committee, which monitors the truce, upheld a complaint from the military that the truce was violated by the presence of some 80 armed communist guerrillas of the New People's Army (NPA) at a rally December 11. The incident occurred a day after a 60-day ceasefire took effect.

Francisco Pascual, NDF representative on the committee, said he dissented from the ruling and that the only "possible technical violation" was the escorting of the NDF negotiators to the rally.

"That should not be made to obscure the reason and nature of the activity which was one of support." Mr. Pascual told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. "I think the decision was over-extended."

Meanwhile, reports Saturday said that the military captured Wednesday two members of an eight-man NPA team who were allegedly asking farmers for sacks of rice in San Jose in the central province of Mindoro Occidental. Under the truce agreement, illegal exactions or taxation are not allowed. The latest report brings to 30 the number of possible truce violations reported by the military.

The Ceasefire Committee has asked the NDF, which is representing communists in talks for a political settlement with President Corazon Aquino's government, "to exert every effort to avoid and prevent similar acts in the future".

Mr. Pascual said the committee warning had to be clarified. "(NPA units) regularly conduct mass meetings, any one of which could be considered by the enemies of the ceasefire as a rally," he said.

"Our armed elements will still go to rallies," he said later, adding that the committee had agreed to this.

In its first decision concerning truce violations, the committee noted that armed members of the NPA had escorted NDF peace negotiators Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel to Samal after the rally. "There was tacit agreement that there would be no carrying of firearms in cities and town centers," the committee said in a report signed by four members of the five-member body. It added that "ocular inspection, interviews and documents" provided "substantial evidence" to support a finding that the ceasefire had been violated.

Mr. Pascual said the rally was "a gathering to show support" for the NDF. Even local town officials did not consider the event a violation, he said referring to interviews conducted by the committee during a fact-finding trip.

In a separate report, the committee said a shooting incident in Albay Province south of Manila which killed two people and injured six others was not a ceasefire violation by the NPA as reported by the military.

'Red Alert' Denied

HK261510 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 26 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[By staff member Lito Mangaser]

[Text] The Constabulary reported yesterday three communist insurgency-related incidents in two provinces, increasing military's tally of "possible ceasefire violations" by communist rebels to 28.

The military has listed 25 possible ceasefire violations by communists rebels from Dec 10, when the 60-day cessation of hostilities between Government and the rebels took effect, to Dec 21.

Yesterday's reports were released by PC [Philippine Constabulary] headquarters in Camp Crame, Quezon City.

Meanwhile, 300 New People's Army guerrillas were expected to surrender in the rebel stronghold province of Northern Samar last night, Ramos was told Wednesday by senior military commanders in Region 8.

It could not be confirmed, however, if the plan pushed through yesterday.

Military officers told Ramos Wednesday in Catarman, Northern Samar that the armed rebels were asking for four conditions before they surrender: Payments for their firearms; provision of jobs; provision of medical treatment; and absolution from criminal charges.

Ramos said the demands were "reasonable," but clarified that Government would not buy the rebel's firearms. Instead, he said, the Government was offering a "package benefit."

The National Democratic Front [NDF] negotiators have accused the Government of bribing communist rebels by offering earlier to pay for their firearms.

Ramos also clarified that rebels who would return to the folds of the law would not be considered surrenderees but "returnees."

The first alleged truce violation report said suspected New People's Army guerrillas held up, Dec 18 a Fortune Tobacco Corp delivery truck along a highway in Barangay Cauayan, Negros Occidental.

The alleged rebels the PC said took P50,000 cash and checks amounting to P100,000.

The report said one of the truck's crew, Jimmy Rollo, was told by one of the robbers that the loot was going to be spent for medical needs of communist rebels in the area.

The second report said that at least three suspects NPA guerrillas displayed their firearms Dec 19 during a meeting of some 20 persons in Barangay Burgos, Pilar, Bataan.

Another report said that at least 12 NPA also displayed their firearms Sunday in political gathering of some 30 persons in Barangay Wuwa, Orion, Bataan, on Dec 21.

Under the ceasefire agreement, communist rebels are prohibited from displaying their firearms in "population centers," which, however, has yet to be defined by the Government and NDF panels.

Hold-ups and most other ordinary crimes, however, were not listed in the agreement's "hostile act" provision that defines violations of the agreement. They are considered as illegal acts.

The Armed Forces operations headquarters in Camp Aguinaldo, meanwhile, denied yesterday that Government troops have been put on red alert.

At least three newspapers (not the 'CHRONICLE') reported yesterday that the military was put on red alert in anticipation of rebel hostilities as the Communist Party of the Philippines marks its 18th year today.

A duty officer at the operations center said Gen Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, has just ordered the military to watch out for displaying of firearms by communists rebels and waving of NDF flag today, which are prohibited under the ceasefire agreement.

Population Centers Defined

HK280545 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT 28 Dec 86

[Excerpt] The National Cease-fire Committee headed by Bishop Antonio Fortich declared yesterday that cities and towns are population centers, and rebel forces are banned from openly displaying firearms there. Fortich said the committee decided to leave it to the fair judgement and commonsense of local cease-fire committees to determine which barangays and other areas are likewise to be declared population centers.

Leaders of the government and the National Democratic Front meanwhile called on all sectors to aim for the most peaceful and joyous celebration of new year to follow through the achievement of the most tranquil Christmas Day and the peaceful celebration Friday of the 18th anniversary of the Communist Party of the Philippines. [passage omitted]

RAMOS DENIES COMMUNIST CHARGES ON U.S. SUPPORT

HK260020 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos has deplored as lies the claims by the communist leaders that the military is drawing up a counterinsurgency campaign with U.S. support. He said the communist leaders Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel lied in saying that the military is conferring with U.S. authorities about the counterinsurgency campaign.

The denial was made by Gen Ramos in ordering all units to be extra vigilant and on full alert today [26 December] which is the 18th anniversary of the founding of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]. Gen Ramos ordered all AFP units to arrest any NPA carrying firearms in violation of the truce, and to prevent the raising of the Communist Party, NDF [National Democratic Front], or NPA flags on the occasion of the CPP anniversary. Gen Ramos said those acts are violations of the cease-fire agreement.

In denying the charges by Ocampo and Zumel, Gen Ramos said the meeting with U.S. officials is about the delivery of the \$10 million worth of medical supplies and 24 ambulances, which were the result of the recent state visit of the president to the U.S. Ramos also said the insurgency is purely a problem of the Philippines, and said we will never allow the Americans to meddle in our affairs. Ramos expressed doubts on the sincerity of the CPP-NPA-NDF to see the cease-fire negotiations pushed through, referring to their apparent lack of good faith in the formation of regional and other local cease-fire committees. Military and civilian officials told Ramos that law-abiding citizens want to see the committees formed, but deplored that no NDF representatives appeared, despite repeated calls.

Meanwhile, there was no report of any cease-fire violation during the past 2 days, as reflected in today's joint operation journal of the Armed Forces and the constabulary. It was the first time in 15 days since the cease-fire agreement began on December 10 that the AFP and PC [Philippine Constabulary] journals were devoid of any truce infraction. The journal reports contain a summary of violent incidents recorded daily by the military and police units all over the country. At least 25 alleged cease-fire violations were recorded so far since the truce took effect on December 10. Twelve people were also killed during the period. The military has submitted all probable cease-fire violations to the National Cease-Fire Committee for proper investigation.

RAMOS WARNS AGAINST COMMUNIST STRATEGIES

HK290139 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Dec 86

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos yesterday [28 December] disclosed the communist cease-fire strategies and its use of the newly formed Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] in the communist tactical program for complete control of the government. The chief of staff spoke at the grand alumni homecoming of the Pangasinan High School. Ramos said that the earlier military suspicion that the primary goal of the communist party and its various arms in entering into a cease-fire is for a share of power in the government, was clearly proven when the NDF [National Democratic Front] recently asked for the provision of a transition and coalition government [as heard]. By this Ramos warned that the communists' next step would be the complete control of the government if the citizenry, who love freedom, allow it. He said that, based on seized documents, the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] considers the cease-fire as the vehicle for the advancement of its activities in the armed united front and parliamentary struggles. Ramos revealed that the popular democratic movement spearheaded by the launching of the Partido ng Bayan is one of the two movements included in the CPP's tactical program for June 1986 to May 1987. Ramos said that the other movement is called the National Democratic Movement, NDM.

In his speech, Ramos stressed the need for national leadership and for the different ministries, local governments, the civilian bureaucracy, as well as the concerned citizenry, to evolve a close and intensive coordination to match and surpass the preparations of the CPP-NPA-NDF and the Partido ng Bayan during the cease-fire and its aftermath. Meanwhile Ramos reiterated that the new AFP shall abide, and is abiding, by the cease-fire and safety agreements between the government and the CPP-NPA-NDF. Ramos however said that the military shall maintain the highest degree of vigilance to ensure that the results of the cease-fire shall not compromise the people's safety nor erode the country's democratic institutions.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

30 dec 1986

